THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society

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NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, APRIL 18th, 1922.

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PARLIAMENTARY LETTER

Hon. W. C. Kennedy's Easter egg to parliament, namely, the annual statement in regard to the government-owned railways brought a ray of light into the House. It was a report of reduced rather than enhanced deficits which Mr. Kennedy related, and the country was consequently thankful.

The deficit of the Canadian National Railways, including the Grand Trunk Pacifiic but not the Grand Trunk, was $56,673,935, as compared with $67,505,059, in the year ending December 31, 1920, and the Grand Trunk deficit was $15,672,299. This made the total loss on the two systems $72,346,234, as against $74,032, 302 in the previous year.

Drastic economies had brought about reduction in the cost of operation, the operating loss on the Canadian National in 1921 having been cut to $16,000,000 the previous year. Fixed charges, however, were higher and the total loss was reduced by two millions. But this year the House will be asked to vote only $97, 220,000 as compared with $179,065,760 last year for the railway budget. The policy laid down by the government for future operations of the railways left no doubt as to its intention of carrying out its policy of giving the nationally-owned lines every opportunity of making good under proper business management.

Hon. Mr. Kennedy announced:

That the Canadian National lines and the Grand Trunk are to be placed under the unified control and co-ordinated management of one Board of Directors. The new management will automatically abolish the Canadian Northern Board, and the Canadian Grand Trunk Board.

The new Board will be asked to adivse on division of the national system into units, each with its own headquarters, and under the direction of a general manager who will be subject to general headquarters.

A special committee of the House is to be appointed to study freight rates, with power to summon the executives of the various railways.

An investigation is to be made of the financial affairs and business methods generally of the railways passing under the control of the new Board.

Amid applause Mr. Kennedy announced that the total amount to be voted for railways in the fiscal year which has just opened is $97,220,000, compared with $179,065,760 voted last year.

The outstanding feature of 1921 operation, he said, was the improvement in the position of the Canadian National - Grand Trunk combination. These roads comprise approximately 52 per cent. of the railway mileage in Canada and in 1921 their percentage of gross earnings was 54.22 per cent.

By co-ordination, the loss of ten millions on a gross of 14 millions was turned into a loss of four on a gross of 16 millions in 1921.

Mr. Kennedy said that at present negotiations were under way looking to a modification of some of the working conditions that the railways feel to be difficult of application, resulting in excessive wages in some classes, and the placing of expenses on the railways which are claimed to be unduly burdensome.

"It is recognized," he said, "that railway wages must provide for a proper standard of living, but they should have reasonable relation to the importance and value of the work performed, and to wages generally. The management informs me that the labor situation has greatly improved; that the spirit of railway labor is better than it was; that labor has become more efficient and is doing more work and better work. I am glad to give expression of the views of the management in that regard."

Coming to freight rates, Mr. Kennedy reminded the House that conferences had been held between the railway authorities with respect to the reduction of rates upon basic commodities. But, because of the entire rate situation, the executives of the various railways felt that it was unadvisable at this time to reduce rates on basic commodities, in view of the fact that the suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement ceased on July 6th.

"The government feels," he went on, "that the matter is of such great moment, and of so much importance to the people of the country who are not only interested in lower freight rates, but concerned as owners of more than 23,000 miles of Canadian railways, that the entire question should be placed before the members in such a way as to enable them to obtain the fullest possible information with this in view. I propose at an early date to ask the House to appoint a special and representative committee to exxamine into the question of rates with power to summon the executives of the various railways and others to place before the committee all available information for the consideration of its members. It would be then for the committee and for the House to take such action as, having regard to all the circumstances, shall commend itself to the wisdom and judgment of parliament.

"The first step in the re-organization of the railways" continued the Minister, "will be the establishment of a single representative Board of Directors for the unified control and co-ordinated operation of the government-owned lines, now directed and controlled by two separate boards and two different managements. This Board will be thoroughly representative and will include in its number the most competent railway men of wide practical experience and training and possessed of expert knowledge in the various departments of railway activity."

He was unable to state the personnel of the new board, and then proceeded: "When we turn over these valuable railway properties with a view to giving government-ownership, and operation a fair trial, it is of the utmost importance that we place them in capable and in the hands of men who, as regards component parts of the system, will administer them without fear or favor, without thought of policies and in the general public interest.

"We are impressed with the necessity for bringing about the unification of the system as quickly as may be possible with due regard to the public interest.

"We propose to appoint this Board under provisions of existing legislation to which, up to the present time, no effect has been given. This legislation provides for a single board of directors and for the inclusion of any lines of railway which may from time to time be vested in, or owned, controlled or occupied by His Majesty. When this legislation is brought into effect it automatically abolishes the present Canadian Northern Board and the Canadian Grand Trunk Board, which latter Board succeeded the English Directors in May.

"The new Board will be given the direction and control of the Grand Trunk Railway properties, the Canadian Northern Railway, the Transcontinental Railway the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways and branch lines.

"On their advice and recommendation will depend the division of the immense mileage into suitable operating districts or divisions with regional headquarters, which, it is hoped, will enable local or district matters to receive the consideration of the officials most capable of understanding local requirements. Briefly, what will be aimed at will be centralization of general direction, and control and decentralization in matters of local detail. As to this, I have had opportunity to consult the gentlemen who at present are operating and managing the roads. They agree that the large mileage should be divided into units each with its own headquarters and under the direction of a manager who, while subject to the lines of policy laid down for his guidance and direction by the Board at general headquarters, should have much wider powers on all matters pertaining to his own particular division or district than has recently been the case so far as the present two divisions of the Canadian National system are concerned."

He referred to the criticism made of the reports as to earnings published by the National Railways and by the Grand Trunk, and said that in order to ensure public confidence in these returns, "it is proposed to supplement the work of co-ordination by an investigation of the financial affairs and business methods generally of the railways passing under the control of the new Board."

Now the members have the railway statement in their grips and have for the most part gone home for Easter. They will return on Wednesday and within a short time of the resumption of sittings will find Mr. Kennedy before them with his statement on Merchant Marine. There is little hope that he can show anything but losses there.

The session is making good progress and the committee are hard at work threshing out the details of many of the bills which are to come before the House. After the recess ends there will be little waste time on hand until the end and at this distance none can say how long that may be delayed.

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MILLINERY

Smart Street and Tailored Hats developed in Visca Cloth, Silk, Celephane, Hair Braids, etc.

Immensely attractive examples of the season's mode in street hats. They all display the daring lines, the verve and grace which mark them as fresh from the designer's hands.

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Just arrived Silk, Lisle and Cotton Hosiery. All are made in out sizes and at prices to suit everyone's ideas.

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Maple Cord Wood at $10 per Cord

at Dennis O'Connors. See him.

Hay, Grain and Seeds bought and sold. Car lots delivered at any station.

A car of Golden Rain and Banner Seed Oats here now. Get some of them.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

Smoke your meat the new and easy way. Essence of smoke gives a delicious flavour, and is not offensive. For sale at WALLACE'S.

Now and Then

THERE will be an added zest to your enjoyment to-day if at the same time you are establishing financial backing for to-morrow by gradually accumulating savings. Youth can spare what old age will need.

Open a savings account with this Bank now.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA 387

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Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Marysville, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton, Kingston and Melrose.

Muresco for tinting walls and ceilings comes in twenty beautiful shades, all colors,—at WALLACE'S Drug Store. It covers over wallpaper.

MOSCOW NORTH

A caravan of gypsies visited this neighborhood one day last week and helped themselves to syrup and eggs. It was necessary for Mr. D. B. Wagar, of Enterprise, to come and order them away.

Miss Ella Evans is spending some time at Yarker.

Mr. Frank McLaren and Mr. Sandford Degroff spent Monday at Napanee.

Mrs. Elmer Jackson spent a few days last week with her mother who has been laid up several weeks with a broken ankle.

Mr. Snider spent Sunday at Mr. Sandford Degroff's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown and family spent Sunday at Mr. Elmer Jackson's, Enterprise.

Mr. Ezra Keech returned home with his bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McLaren and son Bruce, spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Degroff.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Curl spent Friday at Colebrook.

Mr. Truesdale and Miss German spent an evening recently with Mr. and Mrs. Will. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bush and family spent an evening last week with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh O'Reilly.

Miss Lizzie Bush returned to her home after spending some time with Mrs. Sandford Degroff.

Miss Delta Bell, Enterprise, spent a Sunday recently with Mrs. Wellesley Coulter.

Special Offer ! !

Famous Cadillac Electric Vacuum Cleaner, light, compact, effective. Your choice of cleaner with attachments, or a set of Limoges China (32 pieces) at former price of cleaner alone. Let us demonstrate for you.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

WIDE OPEN FOR SUCKERS

Mr. Chas. W. Vandervoort has received word from the Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries that suckers can be taken without either a license or permit.

VETERINARIANS MAY QUALIFY FOR ACCREDITED HERD TESTING

Arrangements have recently been made by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture whereby practising veterinarians will be enabled to take part in the accredited herd work now being caried on by the Health of Animals Branch of that Department. By thus augmenting its regular staff, the Department hopes to proceed more rapidly with the testing of herds for tubercolosis than has been possible hitherto, and thus keep pace with the increasing demand. Veterinarians who desire to take part in this work will be enrolled on the approved list after passing the examination prescribed by the Civil Service Commission, and becoming familiar with the technique under the supervision of a regular inspector.

The examination, of which full particulars may be had at any post office, will be held locally on April 27th. Veterinarians who have already passed the examination will be eligible on taking the prescribed training. Veterinarians on the approved list will not only be available for herd testing, but also for emergency work, as well as for peranent appointment when vacancies occur, provided they are under the age of 41 years.

International Calf Meal—fresh supply at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

BELLROCK

More rain, more bad roads. The mail carriers find it almost impossible to drive over some of the worst places.

Miss Thomas left Friday to spend the holidays at her home near Sydenham.

Mrs. B. F. Revell is seriously ill.

Mrs. Martha Burley is not much better.

D. L. Amey took a trip to Napanee and Selby on Monday of last week, returning home on Tuesday.

Mrs. H. L. Bauder called on friends here recently.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen for sale at WALLACE'S.

PASSED ON

A cloud enshrouded McGee and Belvoir on Sunday, April 10th, when it became known that Mrs. George Breckenridge had passed away. Mrs. Breckenridge had been in failing health for some years, and three weeks ago went to the hospital to undergo an operation, from which she never rallied. Mrs. Breckenridge was born in Napanee, Ontario, in 1885 and before her marriage was Miss Martha Gertrude Jones. After marriage she lived in Brighton for three years, but since 1911 had lived eight miles south of McGee. Mrs. Breckenridge was one of those rare beings whose personality reached out and took deep root in the hearts of those who knew her. She took a deep interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the community, and gracious hospitality was ever found in her home. Never-failing kindness and real sympathy made her visitation to the sick ever welcome. Mrs. Breckenridge was endowed with intellect and talent, bright and winsome in spirit, and most kindly in disposition. But now our great heart has passed over beyond the darkness and the hush of night, and all the trumpets sounded for her on the other side. Mrs. Breckenridge is survived by her husband, mother, three brothers and two children, Jean Frances, aged five; and James Alva, aged eight months. To the girl and the boy the loss is beyond words. For them she calmly planned as far into the future as possible. To her husband the lonliness and grief cannot be told, but her beautiful spirit will ever be near to guide and protect them. A wonderful inheritance is theirs. The interment took place at Napanee on Sunday.

In the land of the fadeless day
Lies "the city foursquare"
It shall never pass away,
And there is "no night there."

Tanlac is the people's medicine and the people themselves have made it what it is. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

S. S. No. 6, RICHMOND

Sr. IV.—Gertrude Grange 70 per cent.

Sr. III.—*Mabel Jackson 71 per cent., Eleanor Hudgins 69 per cent., *Gerald Dudgeon 67 per cent., *Claude Winter 66 per cent.

Sr. II.—Vera Dudgeon 69 per cent., Arnold Haines 66 per cent., Joe Dudgeon 65 per cent.

Jr. II.—Velda Henderson 62 per cent.

Jr. I.—Dorland Jackson, Carman Hudgins.

Sr. Pr.—Audrey Dudgeon.

Jr. Pr.—Walter Lloyd.

*Missed one or more exams.

ANNIE A. PRICE, Teacher.

SCIENTIFIC PALMIST

Here till Saturday night only. Campbell House, Room 31.

"WAYSIDINGS"

By "GROUCHER"

WAR TROPHIES—Some time since we overheard parties talking on this subject, and the question was asked, "would the County Council allow that German Trench Mortar at the court house to be removed to some place down in the town, as they did not appear to be going to do anything with it?" With their consent, it was suggested, that it be placed at or near the entrance to the armouries. Some people, I understand, say "it is only a piece of junk," but to my mind it spells Victory with a big "V." If the Allies had not won, that gun would not be in Napanee, but on the contrary, with hundreds of others, gracing "Unter den Linden."

SALUTING THE FLAG—At a time such as this, when thousands of immigrants from the British Isles, including Ireland, and other thousands from the continent, and a host from the United States are clamoring for admission into our fair Dominion, we, as true Canadians, should consider this question seriously. I am informed by an American citizen, who is an authority on their school systems, that once daily every boy and girl at school, be he native or foreign born, must doff his hat to "Old Glory."

This is compulsory and that is why this conglomerate race of every tongue and kindred stand by their flag. Our loyalty to Canada and to her laws must be respected, and the earlier that every one of her population is led to realize the necessity of "patronizing the bridge that carries you over" and the land that protects them, the better it will be for all concerned.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS—Our Town Fathers are be-stirring themselves cleaning up in a business-like manner and are to be commended for their capabilities in tackling problems at the proper time.

Are there any by-laws prohibiting bicycles on the sidewalks, or limiting the speed of automobiles? If there are any, who is paid to see that they are enforced and that pedestrians have some right on the sidewalks?

If no person is paid a salary for this work there is an excuse for a 25 to 35 mile speedway on Dundas street, and the people must step aside to let the bicycle pass on the sidewalk. Let us have no classes exonerated from breaking the law in either case.

No doubt it has already been aranged to have all side streets, south and north of the Provincial Highway given an extra finish for at least one block.

TRIMMING TREES—The time for this work does not always appear conducive to success in different species of treedom. The tree-trimmer should not only know how, but also when, and what is necessary to do. The crude method of novices in cutting off limbs two, four, six or more inches from the trunk will soon see its death. When nature is thwarted in not being allowed to heal over the cut, decay soon comes in that limb, reaches the heart, which is the life. If you will notice and compare trees that have had the limbs cut off close to the trunk you will almost invariably see the cut completely healed over and healthy. Maple trees should be trimmed only when in full foliage, for then there is no waste of sap, which is the blood of the tree. Limbs should be cut as close as possible to the trunk, and covered with paint.

Apple trees should be pruned if for wood growth, in February, and if for fruit, after the leaves are fully formed, and always with a keen saw, and close to the trunk or parent limb.

EGGS, FRESH EGGS AND NEW LAYED EGGS.—Usually these three kinds may be found in all the grocery stores. The part that disturbs us is, the price is not disturbed. That is an injustice forced upon the public. Another injustice is that we have the Leghorn and other Asiatic breeds, 300 records and more, bred for the purpose of numbers only and the good old Plymouth Rock that needs a great deal of coaxing to make an average of 200, all put in the same box and sold to the consumer at the same price. In my estimation, for roast or stewed chicken, or for broilers, the B. R. out-classes the former at least 2 to 1, not considering the quality of meat. In western cities and towns eggs are sold by the pound, and I understand that method is putting the Asiatics out of business, as it takes many more eggs of the latter to make the average.

No "law of average" was considered 25 years ago, but all kinds of business must be calculated on that basis to-day in a more or less degree.

MILK STANDARDS.—This Act in the statutes, since coming into force, has always appealed to me as righteous and just. Heretofore we have had the cows that specialized in producing a large quantity, with say a certain percentage of butter-fat, and another cow that produced the same amount of butter-fat, but a far less quantity of milk, all thrown into the same can. Not much arithmetic is required to ascertain which cow produced the most money for her owner. For the present we will call the big milker a "Duroc Jersey," and the small milker a "South Down."

Allowing that the "S. D." produces the same amount of butter-fat as the "D. J." with only about one-half the quantity of milk, who stands to gain?

Agricultural college experiments have proven that one pound of butter-fat produces 2.6 to 2.9 pounds of cheese, and that 3.5 butter-fat is worth 24c per 100 lbs. more than 3 per cent. butter-fat. It is not much of a problem to calculate how much more it would be worth on a still greater amount of milk containing the same quantity of butter-fat.

We saw by a contemporary that the price of this useful commodity was selling in the city of Kingston at 9c. per quart; and that the dealers were only paying $1.50 per 100 lbs to the producer. We confess we know little about the value, but we believe that the farmer is obtaining more than this in Napanee, largely to the credit of the Farmers' Dairy.

We never complain when the farmer is getting good prices for his products, for on him the towns and cities are largely dependent for trade in all commodities.

The farmer to-day is like Ireland, and should all sing, "When the farmer comes into his own."

At H. W. Kelly's grocery you can get a good 4 string broom for 39 cents. Sweet, juicy Oranges, 40 cents a doz. Comfort, Surprise or P. & G. Soap 10 bars for 72 cents. New car of Purity Flour just in. If you want Flower or Vegetable seeds we have a new lot just in. Fresh lettuce and celery Now don't forget about your coffee. When you want something good, try KELLY'S famous blend. Highest price paid for eggs.

Campbell House Corner

The Only Way—

To Test Tea is to Taste it.—

"SALADA"

Natural Leaf Green Tea is proving a revelation to those who have been users of Japans. H307

TRY IT—YOU WILL LIKE IT

After Fifty Years

FOUNDED fifty years ago, the Dominion Bank to-day has a chain of branches throughout the greater part of Canada, and strong foreign affiliations circling the globe. Our half century of banking experience has developed a complete and efficient service and a knowledge of financial affairs, invaluable to our patrons.

THE DOMINION BANK 917

NAPANEE BRANCH - - - - G. PATTEN CARR, Manager

Roblin Branch open Thursdays, Fridays, from Nov. 16, to April 30.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Pursuant to the requirements of the Canada Highways Act, separate sealed tenders marked, "Tender for Contract No. ——," will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, May 11th, 1922, for the following work on the Provincial Highways:

Macadam Base Course

Contract No. 558—Picton to Bloomfield, 4 miles.

Contract No. 637—Deseronto westerly about 1 mile.

Grading

Contract No. 559—Township of Tyendinaga.

Contract No. 723—Township of Sydney.

Plans, specifications, information to bidders, tender forms and tender envelopes may be obtained on and after Monday, April 17th, 1922, at the office of the undersigned, or from W. F. Noonan, Resident Engineer, Napanee.

A marked cheque for $1,000.00 payable to the Minister of Public Works and Highways, Ontario, or a Guaranty Company's bid bond for a similar amount must be attached to tenders for base course, and on all other tenders the above conditions apply, but the amount of bond or cheque required is $500.00. A Guaranty Company's Contract Bond for 50 per cent. of the amount of the tender will be furnished by contractor when contract is signed. All bonds must be made out on Departmental forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. A. McLEAN,
Deputy Minister of Highways,
Department of Public Highways, Ontario.

Toronto, April 11th, 1922.

20-a

Important !

A carload of the well-known "Peerless Woven Wire Fencing" just arrived. Patronize your home town by buying your fencing here. We will meet the quotations of any mail-order house, and give you the goods the same day. WILSON's HARDWARE.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

D. R. HALL, M.D., C.M.

Office of the late Dr. T. W. Simpson, East Street.

Office Hours—1.30, 4.30 p.m.; 7 to 9 p.m.

'Phone 42. 20-tf

R. V. McLAUGHLIN, D.D.S., L.D.S.

Painless Extraction

Gas or Local Anaesthetic

'Phone 10 Napanee

11-3m

DR. G. H. HOLLINGSHEAD, D.C., Chiropractor

Consultation, Free.

Hours: 9 a.m. to 12 noon; 1 p.m. till 6 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Cor. Bridge and East Streets, NAPANEE

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.
Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown.

11-3-m

UNDER-GRADUATE NURSE — Free for engagement. Apply Box 6, Napanee. 20-cp

TWO Pure-bred Jersey cows for sale, 3 and 4 years old, milking. Apply THIS OFFICE, Box 631. 20-a

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Large brick house and barn. Apply to U. M. WILSON, Napanee. 5-tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

BERRY PLANTS FOR SALE—Strawberries and Raspberries. All leading varities of Strawberries and Columbia Raspberries. M. A. JOYCE, R. R. 3, Napanee. 20-p

FOR SALE—Roughcast bungalow situate on the west side of Centre street, Napanee. Built 1921. All modern conveniences. For further particulars apply at law office of U. M. WILSON, Napanee, Ont. 15

PASTURE FOR SEASON 1922—On the Foster ranch, Kaladar. Price $2.50 for yearlings, $3.00 for older cattle, for season. Will drive them out, owner to bring them home. Address JAS. FOSTER, Kaladar, or W. L. VANDEBOGART, Napanee. 17-d

FOR SALE—Beautiful two storey brick dwelling, centre of town, all modern conveniences, could be made into apartments, owner leavving town, must sell, a bargain at $4000.00. Half Cash. All kinds of farms and houses in town for sale. F. C. BOGART. 19tf

FOR SALE — White Blossom Sweet Clover, thoroughly recleaned and government tested. $4.50 per bushel F.O.B. Fraserville, Ont. Any quantity; bags thirty cents extra. C.O.D., or cash with order. JOHN DOUGLAS, 591 Water St., Peterboro, Ont. 19-f

CHAS. STEVENS

Agent for the Northwest Fire Insurance Company.

This company is guaranteed by the Union Assurance Society of London, England.

Office opposite Bell Telephone Office, Napanee, Ont. 19-1y

SENTENCE OF DEATH

THE HARDEST THING IN FAMINE RELIEF

The following was contributed to the Manchester Guardian on March 30th, 1922, by Miss Evelyn Sharp, a relief worker in the famine stricken Volga regions.

"It was a joint meeting of the village Famine Committee and the Friends' Relief Mission, and it was held in the headquarters of the Alexievky Co-operative Society, who, here as in other parts of the famine area, are the medium for the administration of Russian Government relief.

When we, who wore the Quaker badge, arrived at two o'clock, only the Co-operative people were there, although the committee had been called for mid-day. This did not seem to disconcert anybody, however, and as messengers were sent out to collect the others as soon as we arrived, we got to business in less than half an hour, which is expeditious for a country where, although anyone will discourse with you for hours on eternity, no one worries about a little thing like time.

It reminded me rather of a parish council meeting in any English village, though the frozen double windows, and the stove that warmed the room to suffocation, and the sheepskin coats and fur hats and embroidered felt boots of the men who drifted in by degrees gave it a Russian setting enough. Still, the postmaster, who was late because his work kept him in a post office where there was no post, and the peasant in the chair who would not be hurried, and the secretary of the parish council for local Soviet, who tried to hurry him, and the silent members who never budged from their non-committal attitude were all pretty familiar in the common humanity that lurked beneath their orange-colored shubas. And as if to make us forget even more completely that we were really about 3,000 miles from the nearest English village, and only about 40 from Asia, our eyes fell upon a bust in the corner of the room, on which was carved a name that had an absurd appearance like this, "Pobept Obeh," but, being interpreted, spelt Robert Owen. That sudden reminder of the beginnings of the Co-operative movement in merry England seemed to take us farther away than ever from famine-stricken Russia.

The item of the agenda that concerned the Quakers having been dealt with, we left the committee room to go on to our next business. But we had first to pass through a large outer room, and it was here that we were brought back with a jerk to Russia and to the colossal calamity which in Alexievsky alone had reduced a population of 8,000 to 3,869, and is reducing it still more as these words are written.

THE CRY OF THE UNFED

The room was nearly full of villagers, men and women, and at sight of us they fell dramatically upon their knees, and with out-stretched arms began to chant a kind of dismal refrain which was translated to me as meaning "feed us, too. We have nothing, we are starving." It was an unforgettable sight. Wearing their Eastern head-coverings and garments, and making their Eastern gestures, they were more reminiscent of the Old Testament than anything else, and, indeed, the tragic cry they raised was an elemental need that is as old as the creation of man.

One or two detached themselves from the others and acted as spokesmen. There was one with a lined and haggard face whom one took for an old woman till her shaft fell back and disclosed the fair hair of a girl. There was a man so weak and shrunken that he could scarcely stand. There were others so near death's door that they could only support these two by moaning their mechanical prayer for bread. The spokesmen begged us, not indeed to take the Quaker ration from those who had it already, but to divide it up so that all might have a little. It was heart rending to have to listen to such a plea, and in this district of Simara, for which the Friends' Relief Mission have made themselves responsible, they are feeding some 60,000 adults. But these have to be selected from at least 190,000 adults who are starving in this limited area alone; and in Alexievky, a typical village of the Buzuluk district, selection so far had merely differentiated some who were starving from others who were starving. "None is worse than another"; all are destitute," had been the simple answer that morning of the local authority whom we had asked for a list of the worst cases. We tried to tell them, in our broken Russian, and also through interpreters, that to divide the ration would save no one; that we made it our rule to feed only those whom we could feel certain of being able to continue feeding until after the harvest, when it would increase the numbers fed as soon as sufficient supplies from England made it possible.

But it was a sentence of death we were passing on them. We knew it, and they knew it. Unless those fresh supplies came speedily, most of these miserables we saw before us would just die. "Feed us!" We are starving; we have nothing." And they continued to wail with remorseless logic.

THE HELP THAT CANNOT BE GIVEN

We left them like that—still on their knees, imploring us for the help we could not give them, just the meagre ration, less than a pound of foodstuffs a day, that would suffice to keep the life spark in them until once more they should see the Volga valley rich with corn. And we could not give it them because enough kind people in our countries—I am sure they are all kind—had not the imagination to visualise what it means to live day in a little bare wooden house, with nothing in the cupboard except a compound of earth and grass, and day drive up against day of pain, day by day, till the blessed sleep comes that ends in death.

I do not know what they felt when they saw us leave their backs upon them. I only know what we felt. It seemed to me an unjust burden to be added to that already borne by the British men and women who are working continuously out there (not birds of passage like myself and other investigators), always faced, day in and day out, with an anguish for the relief of which they are dependent upon private charity in their own country."

The district referred to by the correspondent immediately joining the Saratov region where in the British and Canadian Save the Children Fund organizations have undertaken the feeding of 250,000 children.

HONOR ROLL

S. S. No. 16, Richmond

Jr. IV.—Johnston Hillier.

Sr. IV.—Lila Snider, absent.

Sr. II.—Vincent Hart. *Isabel Paul, Jimmie McConnell, Rosa Hart, *Kenneth Campbell, *Pauline Smith.

Jr. II.—Everton Smith, Lenora Asselstine, *Wilson Hart, *Stanley McFarland.

Sr. I to Jr. II.—Annie Barham, Blanche Barham.

Sr. I.—Cora Davis. *Laura Asselstine, Leone Morgan, *Ralph Smith, *Arthur McFarland, *Elmer Smith.

Jr. I.—Hugh Hillier.

Sr. Primer to Jr. I.—Berneice Hartin, Harry Barham, Sammy Hart, Frank Asselstine.

Sr. Primer.—Blanche Hart.

Jr. Primer—Stuart Morgan, Annie Asselstine, Billy Paul, Harold Barham, Hazel Pennell, Ivan McFarland, Albert Hart.

*Missed some exams.

N. M. HAMBLY.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Many women now use Day Dream Toilet Water as a perfume exclusively. It has such a delicate refreshing fragrance, and is so lasting. For sale only at WALLACE'S.

NAPANEE W. C. T. U.

On Monday afternoon, April 10th, a most interesting meeting was held in Trinity church, under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. The President, Mrs. N. Miller, in the chair.

After devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. Vine, the speaker of the afternoon was introduced.

Dr. Sarah Detwiller is World's Superintendent of Travellers' Aid Department in the W.C.T.U. work, and with that quiet compelling power of one who knows whereof she speaks, and realizes full well the vital importance, she gave to her hearers a vivid word-picture of present day conditions.

The work was traced from its early beginning in 1885 in New York, up to the present, when some two hundred cities in Canada and the United States, as well as many smaller places, have taken up the much needed work. The speaker mentioned the fact, that great as may be the convenience of Travellers' Aid work to the travelling public generally, the real object is to protect the young, especially young women.

In the year 1919, in the United States alone, sixty-eight thousand young girls were lost to their homes, and to the world, and though statistics in Canada are not known, our workers feel that according to our population, we are not very far behind.

Where lies the responsibility?

To some extent, of course, on the traveller herself; hence the need of knowledge, for the art of the seducer is fearful and wonderful.

First of all, however, let parents take heed lest they push the primal responsibility. Surely should the parents, through ignorance or indifference, neglect their duty—or, through circumstances over which they have no control, endangers both the life and morals of their children, then, there must be protection elsewhere.

Naturally we turn to the laws of our land, only to find that there is but little protection there, and in our own minds we are sometimes forced to question the meaning of "British justice and fair play."

It is so difficult to arrest the guilty, and when arrested the punishment meted out is so small, the offender goes on his way unafraid, and the "White Slave traffic" proceeds to take its deadly toll of body and soul.

In closing, Dr. Detwiller called on the women of to-day to be up and doing. A solemn duty is to help educate, ours the duty to work for better laws, with proper enforcement behind them, ours the duty and privelege to be true to our trust as mothers, showing always the "Big Sister" spirit to all who are in need.

Rev. Mr. Millson, one of the Secretaries of Social Service work in the Methodist churches also gave a short address.

He refered first, to the wholeheartedness and enthusiasm of Dr. Detwiller in her work, and of the W.C.T.U. work generally; and then through incidents in his own experience, brought home to us again most forcefully, the great responsibility resting on the women of to-day. With no uncertain sound, we were warned, that if as mothers, we were half as anxious to push our daughters into the church as we are to push them into the moving picture car, the problems to-day would not be what they are.

After a solo by Mrs. Dennis the meeting closed with singing of "Blest Be the Tie," and prayer by the President.

Dairy pails, milk cans, and all dairy supplies at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

ENTERPRISE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Names in order of merit.

SENIOR ROOM

Sr. IV.—Maude E. Wagar 84 per cent. (hon.); Pauline Thompson 77 per cent. (hon.), Anna Wiseman 60 per cent., Lloyd Sprattt 69 per cent., Wilbert King 64 per cent., Henrietta Brown 60 per cent., Oscar Fenwick 59 per cent.

Jr. IV.—John Wagar 84 per cent. (hon.); Monna Graham 82 per cent. (hon.), Ethel Wagar 82 per cent. (hon.), Alfred Clancy 72 per cent., Mona Kellar 68 per cent., Ina Wagar 65 per cent., Isabella Snider 61 per cent.

Sr. III.—Nellie Wagar 80 per cent. (hon.), Evangeline Keech 72 per cent.

Jr. III.—Marguerite Wagar 72 per cent., Donald Kellar 54 per cent., Ford Wagar 51 per cent., Armon Snider 51 per cent., Leo Spratt 50 per cent., Goldie Salisbury, absent.

E. A. MAGEE, Principal.

JUNIOR ROOM

Sr. II.—Donald Jackson 76 per cent. (hon.), Frances Covert 74 per cent., Stanley Spratt, 73 per cent., Lila Snider 63 per cent., Glenn Wagar 62 per cent., Gerald Looker 58 per cent., Vernard Bell 52 per cent.

Jr. II.—Mona Thompson 84 per cent. (hon.), Florence Brown 77 per cent. (hon.), Arnold Keech 73 per cent., Melissa Wagar 68 per cent., Muriel Loucks 62 per cent., Ford Kellar 54 per cent., Elsie Snider 44 per cent., Tommie Tupah 25 per cent.

1st.—Ronald Jackson 74 per cent., Florence Murphy 69 per cent., Lorne Smith 64 per cent., Ralph Shier 39 per cent.

Primer.—Glewyn Sparks 72 per cent., Ford Fenwick 71 per cent., DeVerde Wagar 69 per cent., DeVerde Smith 67 per cent., Bessie Looker 64 per cent., Muriel Brown 60 per cent., Lillie Wiseman 60 per cent., Eioleen King 53 per cent.

Class B.— Madeline Spratt, Bertie Harter.

Class A.—Elmore Green, Edith Green, Ila Cronk, absent.

WANDA REID, Teacher.

Tanlac is unquestionably the most widely talked of medicine in the world to-day and those who once use it invariably buy it over and over again and tell their friends of its splendid results. They have derived from its use. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store, Limited and by leading druggists everywhere.

PEARLS AND DISASTER

TRAGIC HISTORY OF WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL NECKLACE.

Queen Catharine II. of Russia Collected Valuable Jewels and After Many Years They Passed Into the Hands of Wife of a One-time Machinist In Small Michigan Town.

Those who have studied the history of gems affirm that if at all valuable once they come into use, rarely if ever are they destroyed. If not buried with the original owner, they pass on to grace the persons of members of succeeding generations. Even if buried, they are probably dug up in the course of time to continue their career, inciting to love and hate, greed and murder. A rare gem never loses its identity. The emeralds which contributed to Cleopatra's magnificence are probably in existence somewhere to-day.

All of which adds to the interest of the $1,500,000 pearl necklace of Mrs. Horace E. Dodge, widow of the late automobile manufacturer of Detroit, Michigan.

The existence of this wonderful necklace, said to be the peer of its kind in all the world, was recently brought to public attention after a remarkable history, when Gorgany Brothers, a firm of Paris antique dealers brought suit against the noted New York jewelers, Cartier, Inc., alleging upon information and belief, that the house of Cartier had defrauded them out of hundreds of thousands of dollars profit of the sale of the necklace which they had placed in the defendant's hands for disposal and which they state was sold for $1,500,000, although they only received from Cartier $1,041,575. The New York firm has denied all the charges.

There are no less than 389 absolutely perfect pearls in the wonderful string and the details that seem to encompass their history as far as has been accurately traced bears out what was said above that a really valuable pearl ornament never loses its identity. Like most all precious stones from their beginning grim tragedy has been connected with their history, which has seemed to follow them down to the present moment.

Just how old they are no one seems to know, but their definite story begins with their ownership by Queen Catherine II. of Russia. She was an obscure German princess, and married a Russian czar, who died, leaving the reins of Government Catherine soon made the world know that she was a power.

But her one great love was pearls. Her strong boxes were filled with them. Favorite maids and ladies-in-waiting were showered with priceless necklaces by their queen. Following the death of this Muscovite ruler, she will bequeathed all her jewels, including the pearl necklace in question to her grandson, Alexander, who became czar.

Ill fortune has followed the decline of the Russian Empire ever since. Revolutions, assassinations, uprisings and plots are habitual.

The Romanoffs, ill fated, miserable in their helplessness, finally ended with the massacre of Czar Nicholas and his family by agents of the Bolsheviki in Siberia, altogether a most sordid tragedy.

The last rulers of Russia were taken so quickly that Queen Catherine's pearl necklace as well as the crown jewels fell into desecrating hands, and need for money, following the signing of the armistice, brought the necklace to America.

Now the wife of a one-time machinist from a small country town in central Michigan comes into the story of these innumerable priceless pearls, as the acme of Horace E. Dodge's career was the purchase of these most expensive gems for the help mate who had, thirty odd years before his death, struggled with him, fought the vicissitudes of life with him, and finally won success with him.

During the early part of January, 1920, the two Dodge Brothers, who had just received a payment from Henry Ford in the sum of $27,000,000 for certain interests in the Ford Automobile Co., went to New York. After attending a banquet to 200 salesmen of the Dodge Brothers Automobile Co., during the Auto Show, Horace E. Dodge was taken very ill, and a few days later John F. Dodge died. His death was given out as resulting from pneumonia.

Horace E. Dodge lingered and recovered sufficiently to be taken to his beautiful winter home in Palm Beach. For a time hopes were held out for his quick recovery, but during this time of his apparent convalescence that the necklace was purchased by him from the house of Cartier. Then, curiously enough, a few months after it came into the possession of his family, in December of that year, the death of Mr. Dodge occurred.

Now the magnificent strands of pearl, surpassing it is claimed in softness and luster any other pearls in the world, are adding to their history by becoming involved in bitter court proceedings, and doubtless tragedy and mystery will hover over them for ages yet to come for such, curiously enough, is the history of almost all such baubles.

Imagine the tragedy of death, misery and unhappiness which surrounded that historical string of pearls and diamonds once worn around the neck of Marie Antoinette! She displayed them once too often and died by the guillotine. And yet, in 1785, Cardinal Louis de Rohan had the temerity to purchase them for the then fabulous sum of $320,000.

Discrimination.

Mrs. Gibson—"Is your maid particular with her work?"

Mrs. Thwaite—"Yes, indeed. She breaks nothing but the best china."

Paint! Paint!

Martin-Senour, 100 per cent. Pure Paints and Varnishes, have made a reputation for themselves. Prices lower. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Vaccinate your cattle, and use the most reliable Blacking Vaccine, namely, Parke Davis & Co. It is sold in sealed tubes of 10 pellets. $1.00 a tube, at WALLACE'S Drug Store. Mail orders given prompt attention.

DONATES LARGE LIBRARY.

Fifty Thousand Volumes Presented to the People of Canada.

John Davis Barnett, donor of a library of 50,000 volumes to the people of Canada, is as picturesque a figure as there is in the Dominion to-day. Past 70, with a life-time of hard work to his credit, he is still full of vigor, and while his flowing beard invites the veneration due to age, the twinkle in his eye and his capacity for service still keep him in the category of men less burdened with years. Mr. Barnett is now spending the happiest years of his life in London, Ont. Not long ago he was one of the best-known citizens of Stratford. But his citizenship is truly national. His collection of books, the fruits of his life labor, he gave to the whole of the Dominion, not to any one city or university. The people of Canada should know more about him.

For a century ago, Mr. Barnett was brought out to Canada, along with many others, by the Grand Trunk Railway. The Barnetts were a family of railway engineers, and the Grand Trunk was recruiting experienced men for its Canadian lines because there were no railroaders of experience in the Dominion in those days. From the post of draughtsman at Montreal, Mr. Barnett was promoted to be mechanical superintendent of the Union, and was finally in charge of the carshops. Later he was transferred to the Stratford carshops.

At Stratford, though a bachelor, Mr. Barnett occupied a large house, for he had already begun to collect books. As the years passed, the rooms of the house became literally packed with volumes, and at last it seemed as if the structure must collapse. Still the books arrived and were stored away in the house, and ed one day why the floors did not give way with the weight of the books he had stacked upon them. Mr. Barnett replied that it was impossible for the floors to collapse, because there were still more books packed beneath. The house became known as the "house held up by books."

Mr. Barnett at first collected books for his own personal use, but his collection soon grew beyond that stage. Always a great reader, he had at first a predilection for Shakespeare and early got together a valuable group on the immortal bard. The works of Emerson, too, had much to do in the shaping of his own personal philosophy of life and he inclined to the works of this writer. He never considered himself as a collector of books, he says, until one day at a book auction in Montreal he found himself bidding against another bookbuyer for the possession of copies of the Dial, which in those days contained anonymous contributions from the greater literary lights of United States. He paid a big sum for the volumes, of the Dial and ever afterwards had to admit to himself that he had become a collector and a connoisseur as well.

Later came books on the drama and finally excursions into the wider field of general literature. Mr. Barnett traveled extensively and brought back to Stratford many volumes of almost priceless value. He began to consider what the best disposition of the library would be, and at first inclined to the idea that he would present it to the Federal Government as the nucleus of a national library. Still with some doubts of the wisdom of this, he embraced the opportunity of moving to London and decided to take his books with him and present them to Western University. This he did, making one condition in the deed of gift: "That the library was to be available for the use of any serious student in Canada." So, after all, his original purpose, that of creating a national library, is carried out. The Western University of Ontario has agreed to this condition that had been imposed that they made the rule apply to the whole of the University Library. The Barnett collection, in addition to 50,000 bound volumes, contains about the same number of pamphlets. Cataloguing has been going on for two years.

The donor of the valuable collection is one of the most even-tempered, good-natured, and versatile Tennesons of Canada's literary set. He is one of the most active members of the Baconian Club and the Drama League of that city. He was one of the charter members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and is honorary president of the Western Ontario Engineers' Society, recently formed. Before leaving the city of Stratford he was a member of the light and water commission of that city and served for years on the library board.



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WEAVERS WON FAME.

They Were Pioneers of a Mighty Co-operative Movement.

Over seventy years ago, in 1844, in a small house in Rochdale, England, seventy-eight working weavers met together and founded the first co-operative store.

Each of the weavers had saved a pound. A store was opened in the house of one of the members in Toad Lane, Rochdale, and the money was invested in the purchase of flour, oatmeal, butter, and other groceries, which were placed on sale among themselves.

The idea underlying the venture was that the goods should be sold at market prices, that profits be divided in proportion to purchases, that members should get fixed contributions to capital in quarterly instalments, and that interest of five per cent. be paid.

It was not long before the business extended. Its succeeding years a store was opened for the sale of linen and woollen goods; then the society started to sell meat; bakeries were built, and very soon half-a-dozen branch stores were opened in the town. By this time the original house in Toad Lane had been superseded by a large central store, with library and reading-room combined.

Other towns and cities throughout the Midlands and the North soon followed suit, and in 1863, nearly forty years after the first store was opened, there were 1,001 societies in existence.

Such was the romance of the great co-operative movement in England which to-day has a membership of 4,131,477, a vast increase from 1863, when the total was 627,625. From a very small figure indeed the profits have grown steadily, while the amount of sales to-day has reached the high figure of £198,930,427.

Revenue Falls Off.

Total revenue collected on account of consolidated fund for the ten months of the fiscal year ending January 31 was $318,449,849, as compared with $383,835,567, last year, or a decrease of $65,345,678. This was largely due to a falling off in customs receipts, which declined from $142,839,081, for the ten months' period in 1921 to $85,262,370 for the corresponding period of the present fiscal year. The decrease in customs receipts when the two periods are compared, amounts to $57,576,711.

The revenue from excise for the ten months of the fiscal year 1921-1922, amounted to $31,006,842, as compared with $20,913,216 for a similar period in the previous year. The sum of $61,840,133 was realized this year from inland revenue, as compared with $68,106,048 during the ten months' period of last year.

Perfectly True.

Mrs. Howe: "This paper says that music is affected by music, but I don't believe it."

Mr. Howe: "Why not?"

Mrs. Howe: "Because I never see any one about when I play the piano."

Mr. Howe: "Well, that's no reason for doubting the paper's statement."

Garden Seeds.

A complete line of "Rennie's Good Seeds" just in.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Summed Up.

He: "And why do you think I am a poor judge of human nature?"

She: "Because you have such a good opinion of yourself."

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Napanee, Ont.

ABOUT WHITE BEAVER

THEY ARE RAREST ANIMAL IN NORTH AMERICA.

Scientists Regard Them as "a Freak of Nature," and Indians Have Picturesque Legend to Explain Them, But Less Than a Dozen Have Ever Been Secured by Trappers.

Patricia District is a primitive land of evergreen forests and glistening lakes. In winter time it loses this attractive garment of summer and typifies the grim spirit of the north. From this wild area, given over to the moose and the grouse in the summer time and to the trapper in the lean days of winter, came the famous white beaver, which forms the chief centre of attraction in the mounted exhibits of the Ontario Department of Games and Fisheries. When not on tour with other stately denizens of the wilds, as a valued tit-bit of interest at the various fall fairs, the white beaver sits in a glass case in the office of Deputy Minister MacDonald. For three years it has been the choice specimen of the Department. Before that white beaver lived where he was born, bred and died, in one of those far-off ponds in the background of Patricia District, skirted by the trap lines of some Indian fur hunter. Even in the remote fastness of his native forest the hand of the trapper reached out and seized him. Thus he came to Toronto, where his milky-white coat was carefully groomed, and where a special set of pink glass eyes were provided him, for his own, which had closed in death.

The white beaver is cherished above all other Ontario exhibits, because he undoubtedly represents the scarcest type of animal life known to the American continent.

Although Patricia District has been called the "home of the white beaver," this does not mean that many of these forest curiosities have been found. It is estimated that only one white beaver is born in every 20,000, and during the last half-century not more than half a dozen skins have been taken out of the entire Patricia boundaries.

Why there should be a white beaver at all, and why they should be native, more or less exclusively, to Patricia District are questions which never have been answered. The mere asking of them brings to mind yet another: What is a white beaver? Not even the most experienced trapper can answer this. Legend has its usual colorful explanation, and in this the Indian fur hunter firmly believes, but the prosaic furrier scoffs at his red brother's credulity and shrugs a disinterested shoulder.

"The white beaver is a freak of nature," he will say, "and a mighty useless freak, at that." Usually he will conclude his remarks with this enlightening sentence. "I have seen a white beaver skin, but never have handled one."

It may sound paradoxical to write that any article can be so rare as to be valueless; but such is the case with a white beaver skin. Enough skins cannot be procured to give them a strong commercial demand. If it were possible through some lucky chance of fortune to get sufficient skins to make a beautifully matched coat of white beaver, what would its commercial value be? I asked a big Toronto furrier.

"I do not know," he said. "It would be worth just what you could get. It would be the only coat of its kind in the world. In fact, I don't think that even a king could buy it. It would come beyond the royal purse. Possibly, it could be purchased by some American money baron, but by no one else. However, there is no use in speculating about that. There are not enough white beaver skins in the world to make even half a coat. Let me give you a few facts and figures. It takes approximately fifteen skins to make up a beaver coat which sells for $500. To date, only six white beaver skins have come from Patricia District; possibly four or five other white skins have come from other parts.

"All told, we have merely some ten skins that we know of, and even here, no record has been kept of their distribution. Once in a long while we see or hear of one coming into a big fur establishment in a large shipment; but it is never used. We furriers know that it would be impossible to match it; so into the discard it goes. Yes, as a dream, a coat of finely-matched white beaver is a beautiful one to any furrier. He could retire immediately he sold it; but it could be nothing but a dream, for it could never happen."

According to the legends of the grim Northland, a white beaver is born only when some great chief of the Red Men comes back to earth again. Ahmeek, the beaver, is the builder of the north and once he had human tongue; but he lost this when the Great Rock Man, who came from the home of the North Winds and fashioned the land into forests, streams and lakes, died. Then Manitou took pity upon Ahmeek and his clan and he taught them to build lodges and live in villages; and because Ahmeek was industrious Manitou loved him and his tribe, and they multiplied and flourished. To show his love, Manitou decreed that each time a great chief of his people should die and return to earth, he should come to Ahmeek and his clan, that he might learn to delve as well as hunt and get many lessons for his soul's good. Manitou decreed that each time it came to sojourn with Ahmeek; a white beaver should be bred into the village. Thus Ahmeek and his family would be able to do honor to their illustrious visitor and at the same time know that Manitou still loved them and held the family of beaver in high esteem. —Frank Mack in Toronto Sunday World.

STUMBLED ON FORTUNES.

Fabulous Riches Were Found In Queer Places.

A road was being made in Tasmania with stone obtained from around the New Golden Mara property, near Warratinna, when it was discovered that the "road metal" contained gold in considerable quantities. The contractors decided to use less valuable material, as this seemed like paving the road with gold.

The goose that laid the golden egg is fabulous, but the chickens with their crops stuffed with nuggets are true. A gold rush at Santa Barbara, California, was occasioned by the discovery of small nuggets in the crops of thirty chicks killed on a local farm. Another consequence was a great mortality among poultry to see what their crops contained in addition to corn!

A poor man in Chile bought the foundations of a house for a sum equal to tenpence, and among the stones with which he proposed to build a wall around his garden he found one containing a large percentage of gold. He was smart enough to inquire where the stone came from originally, and lucky enough to succeed in his quest. A week's work produced fifteen thousand pounds, so the foundations proved the foundation of a fortune.

Two men, who had prospected for gold without discovering a single trace of the precious metal, came to the end of their strength and their resources. Then one of them died. The other dug a grave, and in the sad task struck a nugget weighing 160 pounds. Eventually he sold his find for more than $35,000.

Klondike was discovered by a half-breed trapper who, stirring the embers of his camp fire, noticed a strange yellow color for which he could not account. He mentioned the fact to his friends, and within half an hour digging operations were begun. Each spadeful of earth contained gold.

It was when both capital and hope were exhausted that the last stroke of the pick revealed the fabulous riches of the big Bonanza silver mine, a treasure house which has yielded silver to the value of forty millions sterling. The Flores mine of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, was struck by a poor priest, who bought an abandoned claim for an "old song," and two brothers named Bolados, who earned a miserable livelihood by carrying fuel, found in a crevice opened by an earthquake an enormous block of silver worth a quarter of a million sterling.

But the discovery of South African diamonds remains the most romantic in the world. In 1867 John O'Reilly stopped for the night at the house of a farmer named Van Nickerck. Children were playing on the floor with pretty pebbles which they had found in the river. Looking at one of the stones, O'Reilly said, "That might be a diamond."

The Boer farmer laughed and said that diamonds were not to be had for the stooping. However, O'Reilly obtained the farmer's permission to take the pebble to Cape Town, promising to give him half the proceeds if it were of value.

At Colesberg he stopped at a tavern and displayed his stone, scratching a pane of glass with it to prove his contention that it was a diamond. But the other fellows scratched glass with their gunflints, and flung the pebble out of the window. O'Reilly retrieved it, and on reaching Cape Town was told that it was a diamond of twenty-two and a half carats. O'Reilly sold it for $3,000, and divided the amount with Nickerck. seen an immense stone of similar appearance in the hands of a Kaffir witch-doctor. He found the fetishman, bought the stone, and sold it immediately to an experienced diamond buyer for $55,000.

Canada's Coal.

From statistics compiled at Ottawa, the output of coal from Canadian mines during the twelve months ending December, 1921, amounted to fifteen million short tons valued at $74,273,000, or $4.97 a ton. This quantity was 88 per cent. of the amount mined during the preceding year, when the total output was 16.9 million tons. In 1919 a total of 13.9 million tons of coal was raised, so that although the output in 1921 was 12 per cent. lower than in the preceding year, it was more than a million tons in excess of the 1919 production.

Alberta held the premier position among the coal-producing provinces, with an output of 5.8 million tons. Nova Scotia followed closely with 5.7 million tons. The output of coal from the mines of British Columbia amounted to 2.8 million tons, while Saskatchewan mined 332,000 tons and New Brunswick 180,000 tons. An analysis of the disposition of coal during the year shows that 58 per cent. was shipped; 22 per cent. went to railroads for locomotive consumption; 77 per cent. was used about the colliery for power purpose, and 4 per cent. was sold for ships' bunkers.

During the same period we imported from the United States 4,972,000 tons of anthracite and 12,000,000 of bituminous coal.

Feed Wood to Cattle.

If you told the old-fashioned farmer that the day may come when cows will be fed on sawdust, he might retort, "Yes, and it will be when you town folks are running your motor cars with sawdust, too."

As a matter of fact, both things are highly probable according to the Council of Scientific Research at Ottawa. Not only has a method been discovered of using sawdust as a cattle food, but it can also be utilized as motive power.

As a matter of fact, our own Canadian scientists have been finding the new uses for wood waste. They discovered recently that sawdust can be converted into an excellent cattle food. They also discovered that a cheap industrial alcohol which makes an excellent substitute for gasoline can be obtained from sawdust.

Reminiscences of Raconteur

The greatest of Canadian wits is George Ham, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has just published his reminiscences of the past seventy-four years.

As a young man, George Ham was once in a train at Aitken, Minnesota, a lumbering centre, when a wild-eyed lumber-jack, with his red shirt-sleeves rolled up, and his trousers stuck in his top boots, leaped on the car, and, furiously brandishing a revolver, swaggered down the aisle.

"Who am I?" was his constant cry to the half-scared passengers. "Say, who am I? Blankety, blankety, blank my blankety blank eyes, who am I?"

"As he approached our seat, his voice became, if possible, a little louder," Mr. Ham writes, "and the revolver was flourished a little more frantically. It peeved me. So I grabbed Billy (now Col. William G. Bell, a prominent citizen of Winnipeg) by the arm, and looking the disturber in the eyes, sharply remarked: 'Billy, tell the gentleman who he is!'

"That's all there is to the story, for the bully subsided and vamoosed by the rear door amidst the sighs of relief and hearty laughter of the passengers."

Many more good yarns are to be found in this book, "Reminiscenses of a Raconteur."

Mr. Ham tells an amusing story of the visit of the King and Queen of the Belgians to New York.

"The mayor," he writes, "is very democratic. There was a parade of school children, which was reviewed by the King and Queen. After the function, the Queen, acknowledging her pleasure to the mayor, said sweetly: 'Your Honor, I can scarcely express my feeling at seeing so many well-dressed, highly cultured young people, and hearing their sweet voices in perfect unison singing the beloved native song of my country. You should be proud of them. America should be, for in them are those who will grow up to be the future fathers and mothers of a race that will make the United States a wonderfully great and grand country —perhaps the greatest in the world.'

"And His Honor democratically replied: 'Queen, you said a mouthful that time!'"

A certain member of the Canadian Parliament was inclined to be rather chilly towards his supporters, and so a friend advised him to be more chummy with them. The member asked what he was to do. "Why, be more sociable and crack a joke with them." "How do you mean?"

"Well, for instance, it is snowing now, and if someone should pass a remark on the weather you say, 'Oh, it's snow matter'."

And surely enough a few days later one of his followers overtook the member and remarked that it had been snowing hard. The member, suddenly remembering the pointer he had received about cracking a joke, but having forgotten the cue, promptly replied, "Oh, it's immaterial."

Naturally the Canadian Pacific Railway is a "big noise" in Canada and—listen to this: "It appears the company issued notices to some hotels, restaurants, and store-keepers protesting against the unauthorized use of its initials, 'C.P.R.'

"One such notice was mailed to Timothy O'Brien, who was the proud proprietor of the 'C.P.R. Barber Shop' in a prairie village. Timothy's reply is entitled to a niche in the temple of fame:—

"Dear Sir,—I got your notis. I don't want no law soot with your big company, or I don't want to paint a noo sign, as I now have a wife and family to sport. I no your company owns most everything—ralerodes, steemers, most of the best land and the time, but I don't know as you own the hole alphabet. The letters on my shop don't stand for yure ralerode but for sumthin better. I left a muther in Ireland, she is dead and gawn, but her memories are dear to me. Her maiden name was Christina Patricia Reardon, and what I want to no is what you are going to do about it. I suppose you won't argue that the balance of my sign what refers to cut rates has got anything to do with yure ralerodes. There ain't been no cut rates round these parts that I nos of.

'Signed, Timothy O'Brien."

The officials of the big railway are reported to have acknowledged themselves answered.

Will Improve Roads.

The Drury Government's proposal of a gasoline tax to create a fund that can be used as interest on good roads bond issues has met with a fairly favorable reception throughout the province, and the good and bad points of the idea have been generally debated. As a cent a gallon the revenue from the tax, allowing five gallons per week per car, would be about $10,000 a week or $500,000 for a year. This would pay 6 per cent. on a bond issue of about $8,000,000.

According to Ottawa statements, the average cost of Ontario highways for which Dominion aid is being drawn is $22,980 a mile. It is evident, therefore, that the proposed tax would be able to provide a fund sufficient for only a few hundred miles of highways. Whether Ontario motorists would be willing to make the sacrifice for a limited mileage remains to be seen.

A Large Egg.

A second bid for fame has recently been made by a white Leghorn hen in Calgary, which laid an egg measuring 8⅞ inches in circumference around the ends. The same hen laid an egg only slightly smaller one year ago, but in the interval has produced only the ordinary sized eggs.

MONTREAL'S BUILDING.

Historic Chateau de Ramezay Had Narrow Escape.

It was lucky for Montreal, and, indeed, for the Dominion at large, that the fire which destroyed the City Hall there did not cross the street and wipe out that great treasure house, the Chateau de Ramezay. Probably no other building in Canada so combines interest in itself with interest in its contents. It is filled with relics, pictures and other mementoes of early Canada, but its own history dates back to 1705, when it was erected by Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal, and occupied by him as his official residence for nearly twenty years. During that time he directed military operations against the Indians and the English colonies. After his death, in 1724, his widow retained possession until it became the property of "La Compagnie des Indes" in 1745, when it was the headquarters of this great fur company, and hither came, twice a year, large crowds of coureurs des bois and Indians, to exchange their products for other merchandise.

After the Conquest the chateau passed into the hands of William Grant, by whom it was leased to the British Government and used as a residence for the Governor. When the American revolutionary army occupied Montreal in 1775, Gen. Montgomery made the chateau his headquarters, and from there were issued manifestos and addresses to the Canadian people, calling upon them to cast off their allegiance to Great Britain. Benjamin Franklin and others held many futile conferences here, especially with the Roman Catholic clergy. When the Americans retired the Government once more took over the chateau, finally purchasing it as the official residence of the Governors. For many years it was known as "Government House," and, with the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, when Montreal became the provincial capital, it was used for departmental offices.

In the lively times of the Rebellion Losses Bill, in 1849, when the Parliament Buildings were burned, Lord Elgin saved the bill and took it to the chateau, being mobbed on his entrance to and exit from the building. The capital was then removed from Montreal and the old chateau was used as a Court House, and continued as such until the completion of the present Court House. Toward the end of last century its fate was in jeopardy, but since 1893 it has been a museum of rare antiquities and objects of interest in connection with the early history of Canada.

Montreal's City Hall was not the only important building in that city to be based in its design on a structure in Europe. This building was modelled after the Hotel de Ville, or City Hall, of Paris, a stately structure in French renaissance style. The Church of Notre Dame, in the heart of Montreal, which was opened in 1829, follows the design and structure of its namesake, Notre Dame, in Paris, its twin towers being an easily identified landmark within several miles of the city.

Perhaps the most imposing of Montreal's architectural ambitions is St. James' Cathedral, on Dominion Square, which is modelled after St. Peter's at Rome, being one-third the size of the original. This is of the high renaissance style of architecture, and the original St. Peter's, which has been described as "the most magnificent building in the world," is largely the work of Michelangelo himself. St. James' at Montreal suffers something from the reduction, and lack of sufficient space immediately in front, but it is wholly imposing, with its great dome and its statues on the facade, of Christ and twelve of the Saints.

In front of St. James' stands the imposing figure in bronze of Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, who was mainly responsible for the erection of the cathedral, which is 330 feet long and 222 feet in width.

A few blocks to the east of St. James' is the Church of the Gesu, which is an exact counterpart of the celebrated Gesu of Rome. St. Andrew's, on Beaver Hall Hill, the "Scottish Cathedral" of Montreal, resembles the design of Salisbury Cathedral in England.

These imitations of European architecture are partly due to ambition in the New World, and partly to the undeveloped state of architecture as an art in the early history of this country. The result has been the creation of several imposing buildings for the delight of the finer tastes as well as for the greater satisfaction of those using the buildings.

True Hard-Headedness.

A large number of people who call themselves "hard-headed" continue to regard scientific research as a fad. It means that they must be deliberately blind and prejudiced, for if anything in modern times has justified itself in dividends, it is scientific investigation, conducted on a sound basis.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa points out that the great laboratory of the General Electrical Company at Schenectady is maintained at the annual cost of over half a million dollars, and employs seventy-five investigators, including among them several who are eminent in the world of pure science.

One product of that laboratory is the tungsten lamp, now manufactured by twenty-two factories in different parts of the continent. This lamp, according to a very careful estimate made in 1911, was, at that time, effecting a power saving valued at $240,000,000 per annum. Since then, further research has improved the tungsten lamp nearly 25 per cent. in its efficiency, and its use has been increased about four-fold.

Our Apple Crop.

Canada last year produced 3,334,600 barrels of apples valued at $20,000,000; Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia were the chief producers.

CANADA'S POPULATION

SOME OF THE FIGURES SHOWN BY RECENT CENSUS.

Ontario Contains One-Third of Entire Population of Dominion of Canada, But the West Has Grown Rapidly and Voting Strength Is Gradually Drifting From the East.

Publication of the results of the census of 1921 turns attention to the gradual shifting westward of what may be called the centre of gravity in respect of population and parliamentary representation in Canada. Ontario, with a population of 2,929,054 in 1921, is the home of almost exactly one-third of the people of the Dominion. In 1911, Ontario, with 2,523,274 people, boasted 35 per cent. of the inhabitants of Canada. Quebec — whose population determines the unit of representation in the House of Commons for the other provinces—with 2,003,232 people in 1911 represented almost 28 per cent. of the population of Canada. In 1921, with 2,349,067 people, Quebec's population is somewhat under 27 per cent. of the population of the Dominion. All the provinces, except one, have maintained a steady growth in population since Confederation. The one exception is the little eastern province of Prince Edward Island, from which there has been a pretty constant stream of emigration to Western Canada for years. Prince Edward Island had 94,021 people in 1871, according to the census returns. Its population increased until in 1891 it had 109,078 dwellers within its area of 2,184 square miles. Since then its population has declined until to-day its people number 88,615 or five thousand less than in 1871. At that, Prince Edward Island has a greater density of population than any of the other and larger provinces, namely 40.5 persons per square mile.

Ontario's popoulation has grown from 1,620,851 in 1871 to 1,926,922 in 1888 to 2,114,321 in 1891 to 2,182,947 in 1901 to 2,523,274 in 1911, and reached 2,929,054 in 1921.

With the opening up for settlement and the development of the great territory west of the Great Lakes, the weight of population has shifted westward. In 1871 there were only 109,475 inhabitants in that western land out of a total population of 3,689,257 in the Dominion. In 1881 there were 168,165 out of a total population of 4,324,810. In 1891 the number of inhabitants of the western half of the Dominion had doubled. There was a population of 339,646 souls west of the Great Lakes out of 4,833,239 in all Canada. In 1901, there were 645,517 people in Western Canada out of 5,371,315 in the Dominion.

In 1911, the Western Provinces and territories had 1,742,182 people, approximately 24 per cent. of the population of the Dominion and according to the 1921 census, they have 2,490,592 inhabitants or approximately 28 per cent. of Canada's total population. They will be represented after the next redistribution of constituencies by 69 members in the House of Commons.

Increase in the Dominion's population and the spread of settlement into new provinces have been reflected by increases in membership of the House and changes in the representation of the provinces. Under the next representation of the People Act, the House will likely consist of 244 members distributed as follows: Ontario, 81; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 14; New Brunswick, 11; Prince Edward Island, 4; Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 21; Alberta, 16; British Columbia, 14; Yukon, 1. In the House, which assembled immediately after Confederation, there were 181 members, of whom 82 came from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 19 from Nova Scotia and 15 from New Brunswick. Manitoba entered the Confederation in 1871 and was accorded four members. British Columbia joined and was given six members. The membership of the House was thus 191 at the close of the first Parliament of Canada.

The Representation Act based on the first decennial census, that of 1871, enlarged the House to 200 members, of whom 88 were from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 21 from Nova Scotia, 16 from New Brunswick, four from Manitoba and six from British Columbia. Prince Edward Island's entry into Confederation added another six members. The Representation Act of 1887 increased the House to 211 members by raising Ontario's representation to 92 and Manitoba's to five. In the same Parliament, the Northwest Territories were given four members and the Commons membership rose to 215.

The Representation Act of 1906 increased the House to 221 members and took cognizance of the organization of the new Provinces of Saskatcehwan and Alberta. The House was constituted as follows: Ontario, 86; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 18; New Brunswick, 13; Prince Edward Island, 4; Manitoba, 10; Saskatchewan, 10; Alberta, 7; British Columbia, 7; Yukon, 1. The redistribution of 1914 brought another reduction in the representation of the Eastern Provinces and increases in the West. Ontario was given 82 seats; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 16; New Brunswick, 11; Manitoba, 15; Saskatchewan, 16; Alberta, 12; British Columbia 13; Yukon 1.

Prince Edward Island would have had only three members but legislation was passed providing that the representation of a province in the Commons should not fall below its representation in the Senate. Prince Edward Island thus retained four members in the Commons and the membership of the House stood in the last Parliament at 235. Another redistribution must now be made. By it, the representation of the Eastern Provinces in the House will likely be reduced by three members while that of the four Western Provinces will be increased by a dozen.

TARTARS ARE GLOOMY.

Fourth Year of Soviet Rule Brings No Happiness.

The fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Republic in Russia found the Tartar villages in no mood for celebrating. Foodless and cheerless, the starving population could have no heart for any sort of jubilation, even if it knew what the political manoeuvres at Moscow mean. Like most Russian peasants, the unhappy folks of Ludogovka have neither the learning nor the will to study politics. Bread, wood and warm clothing are their three desires. They haven't enough of any of these.

Ludogovka is a typical peasant village of the poorer class. It is sixty miles from Kazan and many miles from the Volga and railway communication. Unpainted log houses are scattered along a main street. The houses generally have two rooms, Some have three. Frequently the animal sheds are built against the houses for warmth. Many of the stables are at the back end of long vegetable gardens, which yielded few potatoes and cabbages this year because of the drought. The stables are chiefly deserted. There is no forage, no grain for the animals, which have survived up to this time on the dry stubble.

Russia doesn't have blizzards such as are known in America. In late October or early November the snow begins and continues gently every day until the earth is covered to a depth of three or four feet.

This winter did not bring its customary round of winter sports and recreations. There were no horses to draw the troikas or jingle the bells which ordinarily enliven Russian highways through the short days and long nights of frost.

The home of Ivan Ivanovitch Petroff is typical of the most poverty-stricken houses visited by the correspondent. Petroff is a farmer, as practically all the villagers are. He has the use of several dissiatines of land, more than he was able to cultivate, because of lack of animals and seed. He had once been a sturdy giant, over six feet tall. But his ragged trousers show his legs have shrunken to mere bones and his scraggly beard cannot conceal the emaciation and sallowness of his face. His wife is lying ill above a large masonry stove. A gangling, hollow-eyed boy of sixteen stands listlessly and gapes at the stranger. A little girl of eight, who is getting the American meals, and two others slightly older, who were not designated for the foreign food, stand near their mother.

The furnishings of the room are almost nil. It has the smell of poverty and neglect. In good seasons Russian peasant houses are seldom clean. They are never ventilated. But the smell of cabbage soup and tea makes them more offensive than in normal years.

When asked what the family had to eat, Petroff pointed to two loaves of green bread which lay on the stove, and said there had been nothing else for his family in ten days. He threw open an adjoining room and pointed to a pile of improvised "flour" out of which the bread was made. It was nothing but ground-up grass, leaves, sunflower seed and other trash of a similar character.

The visitors offered him money. He took it unwillingly, and asked: "But what shall I do with it? There is nothing to buy in this village, and I can't go in search of food. Neither can my family."

One of the American relief workers thereupon offered to buy some flour in a village many miles away. Throughout the remote villages of the Tartar Republic and the Samara Government American workers have found the same lack of food.

Our North Lands.

We are conquering the difficulties of the north faster as time goes on. It was more than a thousand years from the time when the Romans thought that no civilization could exist north of the Alps until the civilization north of the Alps was really on a par with that of Italy. But it was only a century from the time when Benjamin Franklin thought that the little island of Guadeloupe was worth more than all of Canada till the time when second rate cities in Canada had become more important than the whole island of Guadeloupe. By analogy we may expect that it will require only a decade or two for the same progress in knowledge and revolution in sentiment with regard to the northern prairies that are still called "Barren Grounds" and are still supposed to be worthless.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, in World's Work.

YOUNG WOMEN WHO SUFFER

Letter Points Way Towards Relief—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Toronto, Ontario.—"I suffered from the time I was a school-girl until I had taken your medicine with pain in my left side and with cramps, growing worse each year until I was all run down. I was so bad at times that I was unfit for work. I tried several doctors and patent medicines and was only relieved for a short time. Some of the doctors wanted to have an operation but my father objected. Finally I learned through my mother of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and how thankful I am that I tried it. I am relieved from pain and cramps and feel as if it has saved my life. You may use my letter to help other women as I am glad to recommend the medicine."—Mrs. H. A. Goodman, 14 Rockvale Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent to you free upon request. Write to The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. This book contains valuable information.

VALUE OF FARMS.

Land In Canada Has Fallen In Its Price.

The average value of the occupied farm lands of Canada, which includes both improved and unimproved land, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is returned to the Bureau of Statistics at $40 per acre, as compared with $48 in 1920, $46 in 1919, $41 in 1918, $38 in 1917, $36 in 1916, and $35 in 1915. By provinces the value for 1921 is highest in British Columbia, viz., $122. In the other provinces the average values of farm lands per acre are reported as follows: Ontario, $63; Quebec, $59; Prince Edward Island, $46; Nova Scotia and Manitoba, $35; Saskatchewan, $29; New Brunswick and Alberta, $28.

For the year 1920 the average wages of farm help were the highest on record. For 1921 the returns show a very substantial reduction. For the whole of Canada the average wages per month of farm helpers during the summer season of 1921 were for men $67 and for women $42, including board, the average value of which was $22 per month for men and $18 for women. In 1920 the corresponding averages were: $86 for men, including board value $26, and $47 for women, including board value $20.

Not only do the average values for all descriptions of farm live stock show an extraordinary decrease as compared with 1920, but they are also below the values which were ruling before the war. For horses, the values are the lowest on record since these annual returns were begun in 1909. For Canada as a whole, horses under one year average $38, as against $49 in 1920; horses one year to under three years, $79, against $102; and horses three years old and over, $123, as against $151.

Cattle under one year are $12, as against $20; cattle one year to under three years, $26, as against $45; cattle three years and over, $39, against $67. For all descriptions, the average value her head for Canada is, for horses, $83, as against $106 in 1920; for milch cows, $51; as against $80; for other cattle, $28, as against $47; for all cattle, $37, as against $59; for sheep, $6, as against $10; and for swine, $14, as against $23. For swine per 100 lbs. live weight the average is $10, as against $15 in 1920.

The per capita values are the lowest of any during the last seven years, 1915 to 1921, except that for swine the value in 1915 was $14, as in 1921.

For Canada the average values per head of each description of farm poultry are returned as follows: Turkeys, $3.39, as compared with $4 in 1920; geese, $2.42, against $2.80; ducks, $1.25, against $1.50; other fowls, 90 cents, against $1.08.

Aero Cushion Inner Tire

Puncture Proof, rides easy as air.............. See Them

TIRES at $14.50

D. B. CARBON REMOVER—Cleans your engine while running.

FREE LUBRICATION FOR YOUR SPRINGS—We furnish the oiled tape.

Keep your Windshield Clean [SEE EZE Get a sample tube.

Willard Service Station : GRAHAM'S GARAGE

Next Gibbard's Retail Furniture Store.

OFFICE STATIONERY

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES
COUNTER CHECKS, LOOSE LEAF LEDGERS

We supply complete equipment for your] Book-Keeping and Office Work.

PROMPT SERVICE. GOOD WORKMANSHIP

Express Printing House

John Street, Napanee

Wilson's Hardware Store



A CARLOAD JUST IN!

PEERLESS FENCE

STANDS EVERY TEST

We are out to compete with any Mail-Order House on the map.

Give us a chance.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138

Under New Management.

The Plaza Barber and Tobacco Shop.
HAIR CUT, 25c.
Hot and Cold Baths.

A. L. MacDONALD,
John Street, Napanee.

—o—

Made a Fine Capture.

The largest eagle seen in years was captured by John Beatty, of Kaladar, after it had killed one of his lambs and devoured a large portion. It measured fifteen feet. Mr. Beatty feels quite proud of it and forwarded it to Mr. M. B. Mills, Napanee, to be mounted. He was offered $25 for the bird.

—o—

Bowling Club.

All members and intending members of the Napanee Bowling Club are requested to meet in the Club House on Friday evening, April 21st, for the purpose of organizing for the season. Officers will be elected, skips chosen, and various other matters in connection with the club will be discussed.

J. E. MADDEN,
Secretary.

—o—

Late Miss M. J. O'Heron.

The death took place at the House of Providence, Kingston, on Wednesday of last week, of Miss M. J. O'Heron, formerly of Bath. Deceased had been ailing for the past six years and bore her sufferings patiently. She was a Roman Catholic in religion, and a member of the League of the Sacred Heart. Surviving are four sisters, Mrs. Thomas Bain, Bath ; Miss L. Herring, Rochester, N.Y. ; Mrs. Thomas Simpson, Phelps, N.Y. ; and Mrs. J. J. O'Hara, Belleville. A solemn libera was chanted at the House of Providence chapel. Interment took place at Rochester, N. Y. John Bain, Kingston, accompanied the remains to Rochester.



NAPANEE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

MONUMENTS and MARKERS

Over one hundred designs in our new spring stock.
Don't buy from a picture. Call and see us, and see what you get for your money.
Prices away down.

WILLIAM HOWITT,
NAPANEE

Wonderful Saturday Values to Help EASTER SHOPPING

Extraordinary Specials on this occasion, of **Brand New Up-to-Date Footwear** specially purchased, and selling at less than the factory cost.

Also great bargain on Dry Goods of all kind.

Without doubt one of the biggest value giving events ever held in our store. It offers exceptional opportunities to supply your spring shopping needs in unusually big saving.

Complete Stock! Correct Style! Lowest Prices!

This Big Sale will save you Many Dollars. Come to the Right Place.

The Napanee Shoe Store

Opposite Wonderland Theatre.

CREAM---We Want Yours!

We are the largest manufacturers of creamery butter between Toronto and Montreal.
We supply cans and pay express.
Profitable prices promptly paid. Write us.

BELLEVILLE CREAMERIES, LIMITED,
BOX 59, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

Maker's Bargain Store

Owing to certain troubles and law suits, which we have fought successfully, we have not had time to change our advertisement.

Certain parties made an attempt to extort money from me, but the Grand Jury dismissed the case.

We assure all our customers that we are in business to stay, and to offer you many bargains in

Dry Goods

Ready-to-Wear Clothing

for Men and Women.

and Household Necessaries.

M. MAKER

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School and adult classes.
Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.
The pastor will conduct both services.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting
Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week service.

Parish of Selby.

Rector—Rev. Theodore Branch.
First Sunday after Easter, April 23rd, 1922.
Celebration Holy Communion—St. Jude's, Kingsford, 10.30 a.m.
Evensong and sermon — St. John's, Selby, 2.30 p.m.

—o—

Notice.

International Harvesting Company makes $300.00 drop on Farm Tractors 8-16. Tractor and 2 bottom Plow $775.00; 10-20 Titan and 3 bottom Plow $825.00. These Tractors can be bought on 3 pays. These prices are good only until May 1st.

SPENCER & ROSE,
15-d Market Hotel.

—o—

Tea Going Up.

The unrest in India has caused more or less serious labor troubles on the tea platations, and has resulted in the price of tea rising consistently for the past year. Between October 1920 and to-day costs have advanced between 12 and 15 cents a pound. As the crop is much less than estimated consumption this year, it is probable that the price will go still higher.

—o—

"Miss Busby's Boarders."

A Comedy in 3 acts, ,entitled "Miss Busby's Boarders will be presented by the Marlbank Dramatic Club, in Selby Town Hall, Wednesday evening, April 19th, 1922, at the hour of 8 p.m., given under the auspices of the Selby Athletic Club. Come and enjoy the treat. Orchestra in attendance. Music between the acts. Admission : Children, 20c. ; and Adults, 35c.

—o—

For the newest and best in Ladies' Ready-to-wear go to Mrs. J. Sagar's, just west of the Campbell House.

—o—

Bicycles! Bicycles!

Mr. W. J. Normile has re-opened his bicycle salesroom and repair shop, on the corner of Bridge and East streets. A large stock of new bicycles on hand to choose from. Bicycle tires, and parts, etc. A number of re-built bicycles also on hand, each one guaranteed to be in first-class condition. We are also agents in Napanee for Partridge Auto Tires, one of the best tires made.

W. J. NORMILE,
Cor. Bridge and East Streets

—o—

The Masonic Dance.

The dance given in the Napanee Armouries on Monday evening proved to be all that the committee in charge expected it to be. A great deal of care was exercised in the decoration of the huge building which never looked better with long lines of toy ballons and Japanese lanterns, the latter illuminated with electric lights. Splendid music was furnished by Johnston's orchestra of Ottawa, and an excellent lunch was served. At the lunch hour favors in the form of fancy caps were distributed which added much to the gaiety of the scene.

—o—

If you want something stylish in a new Spring Coat or Suit you will find it at Mrs. J. Sagar's store, just west of the Campbell House.

—o—

Baseball.

A meeting was held in Selby town hall, on the evening of April 3rd, 1922, in the interests of the Selby Athletic Club, when the Selby baseball club was organized for the season of 1922. The following officers were elected :

W. J. Gollinger—Hon. Pres.
H. A. Wood—President.
A. C. Tummon—Manager.
Jas. M. Rose—Captain.
Alex. Irwin—Sec.-Treas. . . . .

From the excellent attendance at the meeting we can see that every one seems keenly interested in baseball for 1922. Any teams wishing to arrange games kindly communicate with the manager, Selby, Ont.

—o—

Sap buckets, spoiles, sugar making supplies at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

—o—

A Wedding in the Near Future.

A most interesting event will take place in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene next week, probably on Thursday, the 27th instant ; at least it will be very interesting to two persons, and perhaps very much so to the parishioners of St. John's church, Selby ; and of St. Jude's church, Kingsford. The event referred to is the approaching marriage of the popular young rector of the Parish of Selby, the Rev. Theodore Branch, to Miss Isabel Neilson, daughter of Mr. James McCracken, barrister, Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. The reason for saying that the marriage will probably take place on the 27th instant is that the bride is at present on the ocean, and will likely arrive in Napanee in time for the ceremony to take place on the date anticipated. The bride will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McClew, Bridge street, prior to the wedding.

—o—

THE BOOT REPAIR SHOP

Bring your repairs to us, **NEAR POST OFFICE.** We guarantee our materials and workmanship. We have some bargains in heavy boots for men and boys.

SEYMOUR BROS.

—o—

You will be delighted if you call and see our stock of lovely Blouses and Dresses.

MRS. J. SAGAR.

DO YOU KNOW

that because of the Deltor, enclosed with Butterick Patterns, and **with Butterick Patterns only**, you buy ⅛ to 1⅜ yard **less**, a saving of 50c. to $10 on material for every frock?

DO YOU KNOW

that the Deltor guides you in putting your garment together so that you attain the elusive fit, drape and finish of an expert?

BEFORE you plan a single new thing—come in and select from the latest Parisian fashions. The Deltor simplifies the making of the most intricate gowns and suggests the correct fabrics.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE NEW

EAST-END BARBER SHOP

Everything New and Up-to-Date.
Skilled Workmanship
MODERATE PRICES.
Opposite Harshaw Block

J. E. BROWN, Prop.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week meeting for prayer and bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :
8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.
Annual Vestry Meeting, Wednesday, April 19th, at 8 p.m.

SCIENTIFIC PALMIST

Here till Saturday night only. Campbell House, Room 31.

—o—

Calf Meals.

Royal Purple and Purina Calf Meals. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Boy's Hand Blown Off.

His left hand virtually blown off by the discharge of a dynamite cap which he had found and was playing with, John Williamson, a boy whose parents live at Marysville, had the injured member amputated at the wrist at the Belleville general hospital. The little fellow is bearing the shock well, in spite of the pain and the sense of the loss of the hand. His right hand also suffered severely in the explosion of the dynamite, but in that case an amputation was not necessary.

—o—

SEEDS!

In stock English and American grown Vegetable Seeds. Lawn Grass Seed. The best in melons and Onions. Get our prices before sending away for seeds. Dutch Setts, English Multipliers, and Potato Onions. Royal Purple and Ogilvies Calf Meal. Baby Chick Feed. If you want good bread try our flour. We have Teas from 35c. to $1.00 per lb. Prunes, Raisins and Peaches at prices that will appeal to you. Fresh groceries each week.

THOMPSON BROS.,
Market Square.

—o—

A Dependable Paper.

When you subscribe for a newspaper there are two essential points to be taken into consideration. First, make sure that you subscribe for a paper friendly to your interests, one whose friendship has been proven. Second, a newspaper that is fearless editorially, always dependable and with farm market reports that are as nearly accurate as possible. Such a paper is The Farmers' Sun, Toronto, owned and published three times a week by the farmers in the interest of the farmers, 156 issues for only $2.00. You should have this sure friend in your home.

—o—

Sportsmen and lovers of the great out of doors will not want to miss the May number of ROD AND GUN IN CANADA, which contains a wealth of attractive features. There is a short story masterpiece by the well known fiction writer, Harry M. Moore. It is among the best Mr. Moore's facile pen has produced and those who read it will not forget it quickly. There are other stories, including "The Imp of the Trail" by F. V. Williams, and "An Angler's Dream" by I. Todd. A trio of top-notch articles will also be found. C. N. A. Ireson contributes an interesting, illustrated article "Hunting the Rocky Mountain Goat," while Bonnycastle Dale's article is well up to the usual high standard of all his work. The magazine also contains the first announcement of the new photographic department which will doubtless prove a popular feature. The Guns and Ammunition department and Fishing Notes are particularly interesting and bright, while A. Bryan Williams and J. W. Winson contribute two splendid articles in "Rod and Gun Notes in B. C." ROD AND GUN IN CANADA is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, at Woodstock, Ontario.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
The Sunday school and bible class at close of morning service.
Sunday, 7.00—Evening worship.
Monday, 7.30—Young People's Union.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and praise service.

REPUBLICANS ARE ACTIVE.

Hold Griffiths and Tried to Murder Michael Collins.

LONDON, April 17.—With the possibility that Arthur Griffith, president of the Dail Eireann, has been captured by insurgent forces in the Irish Republican army, and news that Michael Collins was fired on Sunday night in Dublin, Irish news again holds the centre of interest in London.

The Daily Express announces its belief in the possibility that Griffith was captured by insurgents following his speech, which they had attempted to prevent at Sligo. The Express has no proof for its allegation, but it is known that armored cars and troops were required in order to enable Griffith to make his scheduled speech. He left Dublin Saturday night for Sligo, in company with Acting Chairman Figgis of the Constitution Drafting Committee, and Sean Milroy, his Dail Eireann colleague from Cavan, after orders had been given by the new executive of the Irish Republican army that he was not to be permitted to speak.

A message received in London at midnight Sunday from Belfast said that Griffith had delivered his speech in the afternoon, "with no untoward happenings."

Communication is still broken out of Sligo, so far as direct messages are concerned, to London or Dublin. A message from Carrick-on-Shannon, however, states that information received there was to the effect that Griffith had delivered his speech under the protection of armored cars and loyal Free State troops.

In the morning, before Griffith's arrival at Sligo, it is reported that there was a clash in which one of the insurgent soldiers was killed and two wounded.

On top of the news regarding Griffith and his possible capture, came a despatch from Dublin to the Daily Telegraph, stating that Michael Collins was fired at Sunday night on his return from delivering a speech in Dublin.

Not frightened at the attempt to shoot him, Collins gave chase and captured his assailant.

The Daily News prints a despatch from Dublin declaring that mutineering troops under Commandant O'Connor, captured a disused prison at Kilmainham. The prison was only in charge of a caretaker and his wife.

Daily Paper for Owen Sound.

OWEN SOUND, April 17.—Owen Sound is to be served by a local daily newspaper after May 1st. The publishers of the Sun-Times announce that commencing next month, it will be published as an evening paper. Up to the present, the Sun-Times has been published every other day.

U.S. Army Fliers Killed.

DALLAS, Texas, April 17.—Captain G. S. Little and Sergt. James L. Johnson, army fliers, from Kelly-field, San Antonio, were killed here Sunday when the airplane in which they were riding went into a nose dive at a height of 100 feet.

Little Tot Drowned.

SHAWVILLE, Ont., April 17.—Clarence Kelly, aged three, was drowned in a few inches of water today. The little lad, who was visiting his grandparents, evidently tipped over a large hogshead to see what it contained and fell fead first into it.

Man Killed at Windsor.

WINDSOR, April 17.—Alex. Turner, 75 years old, was walking on the tracks of the W., E. & L. S. Railway, near the C.P.R. Junction, when a city bound inter-urban rounded a curve and struck him. He died almost instantly.

Sinn Fein M. P. Dead.

DUBLIN, April 17.—Frank Lawless, Sinn Fein member of Parliament, who was recently accidentally injured, is died.

—o—

Send your mail orders to WALLACE'S Drug Store—they will receive attention immediately.

AUCTION SALES

H. W. GALLAGHER will hold auction sales each Saturday afternoon in the

CAMPBELL HOUSE YARDS

NAPANEE

Any person having live stock, implements, household goods or other property may list same at the Campbell House, with Mr. Gallagher, or at The Express or Beaver Printing Offices.

All articles must be listed one week previous to sales.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 22

AT 1 O'CLOCK

there will be offered a Clyde mare, 5 years old, sound and well broken ; and for this first sale articles or stock will be accepted up to date of sale.

Terms made known at sale.

You can have a splendid appetite, perfect digestion and sound, restful sleep by taking Tanlac. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

—o—

Kodak developing and printing done promptly by our Toronto expert. No spoiled films, prices reasonable, terms strictly cash with order.—WALLACE'S Drug Store.

ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction.
We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY
UNDERTAKERS
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES AND MOULDINGS

Dairy Supplies.

A No. 1 Milk Cans (home-made), Pails, Pans, Creamers, Separators, etc.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

—o—

Parke Davis Blackleg Vaccine, made in the most scientific laboratory of its kind in the world. For sale at WALLACE'S.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Goldwyn presents Tom Moore in "FROM THE GROUND UP."
Also next episode of our wonder serial, "BREAKING THROUGH"
And a 2-reel Jimmy Aubrey Comedy, "THE TOURIST."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

J. Stuart Blackton presents a special in six parts, "THE MIDLANDERS."
Also next episode of Eddie Polo in "DO OR DIE."
And a 2-reel Hall Room Boys Comedy, "TOUGH LUCK."

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Associated First National Pictures present Mabel Normand, the Star of Mickey, in her latest and greatest picture, "MOLLY O." You remember Micky, well Molly O is by the same writer, the same star, and the same director.
Also Conway Tearle in "MAROONED HEARTS."
And a 2-reel Christie Comedy.

Admission Monday and Tuesday, 10c. and 20c.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Washing.

I am now prepared to do washing at my own home.

MRS. WILL ALCOMBRACK.

SPRING TIME IS HERE!

The Car Season is at hand. Your

old battery has been giving you trouble. Why throw away good money for bad? Bring it to us and we will make you a good allowance for it on a new battery that you can depend on absolutely.

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NEW HOME or FARM BUILDINGS

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During the next few weeks prices for Lumber and Labour will be lower than next spring

Plans and Estimates Free

Mixed Car Lots of Building Supplies at Lowest Prices you can obtain.

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STRAND THEATRE!

M. MAKER, Proprietor.

GOOD SHOWS ALL THIS WEEK

You must say BAYER Aspirin

Nothing Else is Aspirin—say "Bayer"

Warning! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains directions worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for Colds, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, and Pain. Made in Canada. All druggists sell Bayer Tablets of Aspirin in handy tin boxes of 12 tablets, and in bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

Amudsen injured in airplane wreck.

German reparations reply offends France.

Collins asks Britain to leave troops in Ireland.

The House of Commons adjourned till April 19.

Hon. P. Smith rebuffs a member in the Legislature.

Toronto baseball team defeat Greensboro, 9 to 0.

Sault Ste. Marie boy swept into a sewer and drowned.

Russian delegates agree to conditions of Genoa conference.

Refined sugar prices were reduced 60 cents per hundredweight.

Premier King announces Railway will present his budget to-day.

Dr. H. A. Stevenson demands Toronto magistrate's dismissal.

Dominions object to paying expenses of the League of Nations.

Joe Beckett wins from George Cook on a foul in the sixth round.

Lord and Lady Byng given great reception on their visit to Hamilton.

Belfast refugees to be billeted on wealthy Protestant residents of Dublin.

Temperature records broke in New York. Mercury registered as high as 82 degrees.

Parties in House of Commons split on division over mounted police. The bill was defeated.

Approximately 70 per cent. of the construction work on the Welland Canal remains to be completed.

The Majestic, 56,000 tons, the largest liner in the world, entered Southampton on Monday, for the first time.

Prof. W. E. McNeill, Ph.D., succeeds the late Rev. James Ballantyne as professor of Church History at Knox College.

WEDNESDAY.

The Leafs beat Greensboro, 7 to 3.

Vladivostok fears approaching Reds.

United States tariff bill presented to the Senate.

Cork city gives Henry Ford a site for tractor plant.

Big optical concern will erect large factory at Belleville.

Allies proposals for Russia handed to Soviet delegation.

Factional leaders in southern Ireland to hold conference.

Scofield wins qualifying round of Pinehurst golf tourney.

Bishop of Toronto dedicates new church of St. Barnabas.

British Dominions gain the right to vote at Genoa Conference.

The fight between U. F. O. officials in Elgin is waxing warmer.

Northern men confer on development of Abitibi Hydro power.

Ontario Jockey Club offers over $100,000 for races in spring meet.

Gen. Ironsides appointed commandant of Staff College, Camberley.

Russia will submit a scheme at Genoa Conference for restoration.

Lord and Lady Byng given great receptions on Western Ontario tour.

The Legislature carried the Chippawa debate into the morning hours.

The Government announces plan to combine all Dominion-owned railways.

Seventy-five per cent. of unorganized coal miners in Pennsylvania are now out.

National lines in Canada carry 54.22 per cent. of total business of Canada.

Mount Washington University beat the Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse players, 7 to 2.

A bill to reform the House of Lords will be introduced in British House of Commons.

A dinner was given to Hon. P. C. Larkin, the new High Commissioner for Canada, in London.

THURSDAY.

The Leafs beat Norfolk, 7 to 4.

Balfour will go to the House of Lords.

Prince of Wales is welcomed at Tokio.

Manitoba Cabinet will be reorganized.

Toronto baseball team defeat Wilson, 10 to 3.

Lloyd George will draw teeth of militarism.

Sligo puts ban on election speech by Griffith.

Australia and New Zealand frame reciprocal tariff.

Terms submitted to Russia by the powers at Genoa.

Britain ready for Irish rebels if civil war starts.

Giants, champions of the world, lose to Brooklyn.

Canadian railways may submit plan to cut rates.

First violence in coal strike occurs in West Virginia.

Jury finds death of Toronto wrestler was accidental.

First outbreaks in coal strike occur in West Virginia.

Major league teams were all in action on opening day.

Rev. W. J. McKay, editor of the Canadian Baptist, dies.

Veterans in consultation agree on demands regarding pensions.

A. A. U. bars professionals from official positions in amateur clubs.

Gillen Conciliation Board resigns, and new tribunal will hear miners' case.

St. Thomas woman walks on track in path of oncoming express and is killed.

Former prisoner in Burwash says moonshining is practiced in that prison.

Manitoba's Minister of Agriculture reads promise of big crops in spring weather.

Thomas Marshall, M.P.P., wants changes in University of Toronto administration.

Robert Boston, former member of Parliament for South Middlesex, dies at an advanced age.

Hon. W. E. Raney replies in House to T. H. Lennox's charges concerning administration of O. T. A.

The jury takes five minutes to decide verdict in favor of "Fatty" Arbuckle, the movie actor.

R. Y. Eaton, a cousin of the late Sir John Eaton, is now president of the T. Eaton Co., Toronto.

FRIDAY.

Jack Dempsey sails for Europe.

The Leafs defeated Wilson, 13 to 12.

St. Louis Cardinals beat Pittsburg, 8 to 4.

Postal clerks lose high-cost-of-living bonus.

Gen Semenoff has been arrested in New York.

Japanese on offensive in Siberia against Reds.

Train held up and looted at Mullingar, Ireland.

Tokio Government still gathering war supplies.

Conference of Irish factions fails to reach an agreement.

France is eager for the dawn of peace, says delegate.

Veterans to urge calling of Dominion-wide economic conference.

Swarthmore wins from Cambridge-Oxford lacrosse team, 9 to 8.

Russians at Genoa ask till Saturday to reply to terms of powers.

John McCormack, famous Irish tenor, is seriously ill at New York.

Thomas Burt, the first miner elected to British Parliament, is dead.

Discovery of body believed to solve mystery of Racine disappearance in 1920.

Labor in Hamilton may combine to fight on attitude of Dominion Power Company.

The people of Britain resent Balfour peerage; prefers to know him as a great commoner.

One and one-half tons of T.N.T. exploded and threw hundreds of tons of rock upon Salt Lake City.

Five Russians were sentenced to five years' imprisonment for assault on a St. Catharines special constable.

Sir Ross Smith killed when airplane crashed to earth in England. Sir Ross and his brother were to have taken a trip around the world in an airplane this summer.

Premier Drury has selected W. D. Gregory, Trafalgar; M. J. Haney, Port Credit; Lloyd Harris, Brantford; J. A. Ross, Toronto, and R. A. Ross, Montreal, as a commission to probe the Chippawa development scheme.

SATURDAY.

The Giants beat Brooklyn, 10 to 2.

Ulster border is still scene of outrages.

Genoa creates new situation on reparations.

Irish anti-treaty troops occupy Dublin courts.

President Harding deals blow at little navy idea.

W. J. Hanley was elected president of the O. A. L. A.

Weber and Keating will play in the final at Pinehurst.

Cleveland bandits secure $50,000 worth of diamonds.

Salvation Army holds notable parade and service in Toronto.

Sailor at Sarnia loses life in an attempt to rescue comrade.

Methodist Sunday School Union opens conference in Toronto.

Well-known Galt man, former Toronto broker, killed by train.

Maid in Toronto rector's home saves family from fire menace.

Turkish troops again attack Greek army and are repulsed.

An increase of 31 per cent in autos is reported by Quebec License Board.

Seven hundred Ontario teachers invade American capital on tour of sister cities.

Unemployment Council, Toronto, censures legislators for absence from conference.

Arab newspapers openly inciting Arabs in Palestine to rise against Jewish rule.

Convention of Independent Labor Party at Hamilton endorses plan of Hydro-radials.

Saskatchewan's new Premier disagrees with Premier King's natural resources plan.

Because London, Eng., purchaser bought machinery in United States he must pay income tax.

Canadian trade would be welcomed by Detroit merchants, who are feeling the loss of the Canadian dollar.

MONDAY.

Lloyd George holds conferences at Villa.

Allied commissioners refuse Angora demand.

Fight at Genoa is between French and Russians.

Leafs beat Norfolk, 8 to 5, in final exhibition game.

Republicans attempt to capture Mountjoy Prison.

Two of three Hamilton elevens win in Toronto.

Louis Rubinstein re-elected president of C. W. A.

Hobart beats Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse tourists, 8 to 3.

Joe Wright's University of Pennsylvania crews beat Yale.

Big fight in United States tariff duties to delay bill.

Arthur Griffith defies Republicans and gives address at Sligo.

A Toronto couple have miraculous escape on railway crossing.

A radial near Toronto hurled an auto 100 feet and kills the driver.

An aged resident of Selkirk, Ont., commits suicide when his wife dies.

Lord Byng turns first sod of excavation for new Western University buildings.

Hamilton constable plunges into bay after man who takes to water to escape capture.

Members of local branches of I.L.P. to vote on amalgamation with Canadian Labor Party.

Eamonn de Valera issued an Easter message, in which he said: "Young men and women of Ireland, the goal is at last in sight. Stand together. Step forward. Ireland is yours for the taking. T. k. i."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD.

Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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BEVERLEY R. SIMPSON, B.A.

Barrister-at-Law.

57 Queen St., West TORONTO

Spent Life as a Diver.

MIDLAND, Ont., April 17. — William Carson, widely known on the great lakes for many years as a diver, died here Saturday night in his 72nd year. Before coming to Midland forty years ago, he was employed as a diver by the Water Works Department of Toronto, but after making his home in this town, he worked almost exclusively as a diver at any point where his employers, the Midland Towing & Wrecking Co., had interests. During the war he was government inspector of wooden ships in Montreal.

To Operate on Lenine.

LONDON, April 17.—Prof. Bochardt, of the Moabite Hospital, has gone to Russia to operate on Nikolai Lenine, the Bolsheviki Premier, for the extraction of a bullet lodged in Lenine's shoulder in the autumn of 1918, when he was fired upon by the student Dorakplan, says a despatch to the London Times from Berlin.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE

Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the body, thus reducing the inflammation and assisting nature in restoring normal conditions.

All druggists. Circulars free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder has been known and used all over Canada for more than 25 years. It has set and maintained the standard for goods of its class. Its use is increasing daily because of its strength, purity and universal satisfaction.

Pure food insures good health.

Magic Baking Powder insures pure food.

CANADIAN MADE

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA. WINNIPEG MONTREAL

MAY TRY WORLD FLIGHT

British Are Eager to Win Honor for Empire.

Death of Sir Ross Smith, Who Was Killed in Tragic Crash at Brooklands Last Thursday, Will Not Be Permitted to Put a Stop to the Undertaking for Which He Gave His Life.

LONDON, April 17. — Believing that honors for the world flight should go to the British Empire, a number of well-known airmen here are anxious to carry out Sir Ross Smith's project, which came to a tragic end in the Brooklands crash on Thursday. The question is likely to be discussed almost immediately with the promoters of Sir Ross Smith's expedition, and if it meets with their sanction and support it may not be long before another machine will be ready. It is said that the great organization for the Ross Smith flight should not be wasted, and if British aviators carry out the plans for the world circuit it will be in keeping with Sir Ross Smith's ambition that the first aerial world voyage should be won by the British Empire.

Maj.-Gen. Sir W. S. Brancker, director of the British Air organization during the latter part of the war, declared that the most fitting monument to Sir Ross Smith would be for some British pilot to finish the task which the noted flyer who met his death in the crash on Thursday so courageously began. Gen. Brancker, who is one of the foremost authorities on aviation in the country, is only one of many British airmen who want to see the honors for the world flight rest with the British Empire. If there is no private support for undertaking the world flight, it is possible that efforts will be made to secure Government support. Owing to the Government's rigid economy scheme, however, it might be difficult to obtain an appropriation for the undertaking.

It is generally understood that the Vickers Company gave the Viking amphibian machine to Sir Ross Smith because of its interest in the projected world flight, and it is also said that the Shell Oil Co. had assured a petrol supply for the 21,000-mile enterprise. In this way Sir Ross was enabled to go forward with his plans for what would otherwise have been a very costly undertaking.

In planning for the great organization of petrol depots and landing fields, Sir Ross also had the hearty co-operation of other concerns and individuals. So far the Vickers Company has not given any indication that they will design another world flight machine, but much will depend upon the crystallization of opinion favoring the carrying out of the flight.

SAVED HIS PRISONER.

Man Almost Drowned Trying to Escape Arrest.

HAMILTON, April 17.—Attempting to escape from Constable Digby Sharpe last Sunday afternoon, following a fight on Bay street north, Alex. Valnicuick jumped into the icy water of Hamilton Bay and would have drowned only for the heroic action of the police officer, who jumped in and saved him. Both men had to be taken home as the result of their ducking and were in an exhausted condition.

Valnicuick was in a fight with Fred Boosemara and Constable Sharpe was called to the scene. As he appeared both men made off and Valnicuick in his fright ran down to the Bay. Valnicuick without hesitation, jumped in with his coat on. He immediately was seized with cramps and went down. Constable Sharpe immediately plunged in after the drowning man, who was crying for help and after a gallant struggle, succeeded in bringing him to shore. The officer was completely overcome and had to be taken home. Had it not been for his courage, the foreigner would have perished, as there was no one to offer assistance and he was about to go down for the last time. Valnicuick and Boosamara will face a charge of being disorderly.

Took Fit—Drowned.

BELLEVILLE, April 17. — Ralph Salisbury, aged 19 years, of Moira Village, Huntingdon Township, while walking along a creek near the village, was seized with a fit, falling into the water, which was but a few inches in depth. When discovered life was extinct.

GERMANY WANTS TIME

Question of Reparations Before Genoa Conference.

Premier David Lloyd George Plans Truce of Ten Years and Will Try to Pledge 32 Nations to Take Part In Scheme to Create More Pacific Atmosphere In the World.

GENOA, April 17.—German reparations have gotten before the Genoa Conference more quickly and openly than the Germans ever hoped for. Even the French have admitted this. Furthermore, there are two commissions considering the question—one in Paris, of which M. Delacroix, Belgian representative on the Reparations Commission, is chairman, and one here. A real moratorium and an international loan are actually being considered.

The membership of the subcommission on finance, which is considering the matter here is unknown. However, although the body is working in confidence, it is learned both French and Germans are represented, and Mynheer Vissering, director of the Netherland Bank, and one of the most important neutral delegates at Genoa is also a participant. From what details have leaked out it seems a four years' moratorium has been agreed upon, although Germany asked for six. Also an international loan, payable to France and Belgium, is to be floated.

Vissering is not disposed to accede to these plans, as no ways and means of resuming payments at the end of four years are provided. However, the Germans said they wanted a breathing space, and it is a fact that something resembling a moratorium is urgent, if the present Government is to remain in office.

The British are silent on the matter, but it is known they are opposed to the plan. It is a mere palliative and they want a radical cure. The present negotiations began at Paris when the German refusal at the Reparations Commission's last demand was delivered last Monday. The French saw there were two courses open to them. They could march into the Ruhr or come to an understanding. The Germans had outjockeyed them by sending their refusal the day the Genoa conference opened and when enforcement of military sanctions was impossible.

From Sir Edward Grigg, Mr. Lloyd George's private secretary, the correspondent of the New York Times obtained an authoritative statement as to exactly what the British Prime Minister's plans are regarding a "ten-year truce," which it has been repeatedly stated he intends to propose during the present conference.

"In the first place," said Sir Edward, "the Prime Minister's proposal absolutely depends on what atmosphere will result from the conference negotiations. This conference is for the purpose of making understandings among nations which will be conducive to peace, instead of war. In the second place, the proposal will include no disarmament scheme, for this reason: that disarmament schemes, in the British opinion, must and can only follow the establishment of pacific conditions.

"What the Prime Minister does hope to propose, if the conference succeeds, is that the thirty-two powers here represented frame a compact similar to the Four-power Treaty signed at Washington with regard to the Pacific, in which they will undertake to refrain from all aggression, and consult each other in their difficulties. The model of the Pacific compact is to be adhered to strictly, except for this: that there will be no collateral proposal to reduce armaments. The time for that among the thirty-two nations of Europe, in the Prime Minister's opinion, has not yet come. He believes that conditions for peace must first be established, and that, following on their establishment, the League of Nations' Disarmament Commission and the national Parliaments of the signatory countries will be able to slowly but surely effect the reduction.

"One of the principal objections to Mr. Lloyd George's scheme comes from some powers who wish to have included in the compact a clause providing for sanctions against any offending nation. To this suggestion the British are absolutely opposed. They argue that no sanctions clause was, nor needed to be, included in the Pacific compact, and, further, that if it is included it will alter the whole nature of the proposal. It will serve only to divide the countries into groups, and instead of creating a pacific atmosphere will encourage the building up of armaments and the upkeep of armies.

"The idea of sanctions involves the very conception of the world which we are trying to get away from. We want to establish a respect for treaties among nations as a protection for all as well as the large countries, and form an association of thirty-two nations pledged loyally to keep the peace. From that disarmament will follow."

Falls Opening a Window.

NORTH SYDNEY, N.S., April 17. —On Saturday night an elderly lady, Mrs. Coowe, living here with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Clarke, went upstairs, opened one of the windows and plunged out to the ground, 25 feet below. The noise of her fall attracted the attention of the family and she was found alive but badly injured internally. It is feared she cannot survive her injuries.

Khara Singh Sentenced.

LAHORE, India, April 17.—Khara Singh, president of the Pjhab Congress Committee, who recently led the agitation over the guardianship of the Sikh Shrines, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor. He was convicted of sedition.

Larry Gilmour Dead.

OTTAWA, April 17.—John Lorne (Larry) Gilmour, prominent athlete of a few years ago and latterly identified with the harness racing game, died here on Saturday in his fortieth year. Interment will be made in his former home at Renfrew, Ont.

The late Larry Gilmour played one season in lacrosse for the Torontos in the N. H. L. He was termed the $5,000 beauty by the fans, as at that time he was probably the highest salaried player in the N. H. L. He was a cracking good home player and a fine type of an athlete.

FAMOUS HOTEL BURNS.

Prince of Wales Suite Losers In Japanese Fire.

TOKIO, April 17.—Fire on Saturday completely destroyed the older portion of the famous Imperial Hotel and damaged the temporary annex to the hotel. Three hundred persons, mostly members of the staff of the Prince of Wales and visitors who came to Tokio from various parts of Japan in connection with the visit of the prince, were rendered homeless. Their effects were partly destroyed. One person is known to have been killed.

When the fire broke out at 3.10 in the afternoon, the Prince of Wales was just entering the Shinjuju Gardens, three miles from Tokio, accompanied by the Regent, the Empress and some 3,000 invited guests for a garden party. Consequently he knew nothing of the disaster until his return to the city.

The flames swept rapidly through the hotel building under the strong wind that was blowing, and the hotel was quickly enveloped. The annex also was considerably damaged, and the new hotel which is under construction at a cost of seven million yen was endangered.

Some twenty or thirty members of the suite of the Prine of Wales and officers of the cruiser Renown were attending the Imperial garden party with the prince during the fire and were heavy losers. Some of the prince's staff officers lost their entire kits.

The newspaper representatives and photographers attached to the prince's staff also lost everything they had left behind in the hotel.

M. P. Miliaressy, Green international traveler of note, lost his life in the blaze.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

CHICOUTIMI, April 17.—The mysterious disappearance of Joseph Lavoie, son of Victor Lavoie, from his camp, three miles out of St. Levis, has caused a great sensation in the whole region of Chicoutimi.

Levoie left for his camp last Tuesday, accompanied by three friends, and nothing has been heard of him since, although there has been a thorough search. What is puzzling the authorities is that Lavoie's horse returned to the village alone, hitched to a sleigh in which was found a can full of "bagosse," a word used in that part of the country for what is generally termed "moonshine." Near the place where the party is supposed to have been camping, the authorities have found a still, a quantity of molasses, wheat and other ingredients which enter into the manufacture of moonshine.

Lady Astor Visiting U. S.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Lord Astor and Lady Astor, the first woman member of the British Parliament, are coming to American by the Olympic, the latter to attend the big conference of the League of Women Voters, meeting in Baltimore on Saturday, April 22, which will be in session until the 27th.

After the Baltimore meeting Lady Astor will visit her old home in Virginia.

Damascus Under Martial Law.

LONDON, April 17.—A despatch to the Central News from Cairo says that martial law was proclaimed in Damascus, following the murder last week of Assed Bey, Minister of the Interior of Lebanon, and disturbances following the murder. Several persons have been killed and many wounded in the Syrian hinterland, according to telegrams received from Cairo, which add that the disturbances are becoming more violent.

Muresco, the popular wall finish, many be used over paper successfully.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Manitoba Wheat.

No. 1 Northern, $1.59½.

Manitoba Oats.

No. 2 C. W., 62½c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 58¼c.
No. 1 feed, 59c.

Manitoba Barley (In store Ft. William)

No. 3 C.W., nominal.

American Corn (Track, Toronto, Prompt Shipment.)

No. 2 yellow, 76¾c.
No. 3 yellow, 75¾c.

Barley (According to Freights Outside)

No. 3 extra, 65c.
Feed barley, 60c.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside.)

No. 2, 98c to $1.02.

Rye.

No. 2, 95c to $1.

Millfeed (Car Lots Delivered).

Bran, per ton, $28 to $30.
Shorts, $30 to $32.
Feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Baled Hay.

Extra No. 2, $22 to $23.
Mixed, $18.
Clover, $14 to $18.

Straw.

Car lot, per ton, $12 to $13.

Ontario Wheat.

No. 1 commercial, $1.36 to $1.43, outside.
Ontario No. 3 oats, 40c to 45c, outside.
Ontario corn, 53c to 60c, outside.
Ontario flour—1st patents, $8.20 per bbl.; 2nd patents, $7.20; straights, in bulk, $6.40.
Manitoba Flour—1st patents, in cotton sacks, $8.70 per barrel; 2nd patents, $8.20.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, April 17.—Week-end live stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards available for to-day's trading included 2,555 cattle, 345 calves, 2,948 hogs and 131 sheep and lambs. Cattle to the number of 194 were billed through.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, April 17.—Cattle receipts, 150; steady.

Calves, 5; steady, $3 to $9.

Hogs, 1,600; slow, steady to 10c higher; heavy, $10.75 to $10.90; mixed, $10.90 to $11; yorkers, $11 to $11.10; light do., $10.75 to $11; pigs, $10.75; roughs, $6.75 to $9.

Sheep and lambs, 3,200; sheep and lambs slow, generally, 50c lower; wool lambs, $8 to $16; clipped lambs quoted $6 to $14; one load selling at $14.10; yearlings, $8 to $11; wethers, $8 to $8.50; ewes, $2 to $7; mixed sheep, $7.50 to $8.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Cattle receipts, 500; compared with a week ago, beef steers largely 15c to 25c higher, medium grades up most; week top prices matured steers and yearlings, $9.25; butcher cows and heifers gained 10c to 25c; canners and cutters steady; bulls steady to strong; veal calves largely $1 lower; stockers strong to 15c higher; week's bulk prices, beef steers, $7.40 to $8.40; stockers and feeders, $6.50 to $7.25; butcher cows and heifers, $5.25 to $7; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.25; bologna bulls, $4.25 to $4.40; veal calves, $6.50 to $7.50.

Hogs, 5,000; lights, 5c to 10c lower, others mostly steady with Friday's average, closing fairly active; shippers bought about 1,500; fairly good clearance; top, $10.50; bulk, $9.85 to $10.45; packing sows weak to 10c lower; pigs steady to 15c lower.

Sheep, 2,500; to-day's receipts practically all to packers direct; compared with a week ago, wooled lambs, 75c to $1 lower; shorn, 50c to 75c lower; sheep, big, 25c lower; week bulk price, wooled lambs, $15 to $16.25; shorn, $12 to $13.75; shorn wethers, $9.75 to $10.50; shorn ewes, $8.75.

Dam Was Swept Away.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., April 17.—The freshet caused by the recent heavy rains proved destructive at the Ontario Epileptic Hospital, where a cement dam at the head of the artificial pond was swept away by the high water. The damage is estimated at $2,000. Six years ago the same dam was destroyed.

Thinks Her Son Killed Himself.

PETERBORO, April 17.—Mrs. Edwards, mother of Ernest Edwards, the 19-year-old boy who was found lying dead in the barnyard of his farm, north of Norwood, on Wednesday afternoon, has a suspicion that her son died from strychnine poisoning.

REMEMBER

OUR PRICES FOR THIS WEEK

IF IN NEED OF THE FOLLOWING:

Flour (Purity and Cream of the West) per cwt	$4.25	Ground Corn, per cwt	1.80
per ½ cwt	1.15	Fine Salt, per cwt	1.35
Rolled Oats, for 10 lbs	.35	Coarse Salt, per cwt	1.40
Bran, per cwt	1.75	Dairy Salt, per ½ cwt	.85
Shorts, per cwt	1.85	COAL, per ton delivered	16.00
Choice Midds, per cwt	2.00	per ton delivered	16.50
Ground Oats, per cwt	2.00	Hardwood, per cord	5.00
Crushed Oats, per cwt	2.20	Mixed Wood, per cord	4.50
Whole Corn, per cwt	1.65	Soft Wood, per cord	4.00
		Free Kindling with each ½ cord.	

We also handle Galvanized Iron and Shingles at close prices for cash.

Also choice Hemlock Joicing from 10 to 20 feet in length that we will sell cheap.

CHAS. STEVENS COMPANY LIMITED

Office and Yard:—opposite Bell Telephone Co.

'Phone 104. 18

The National Way TO WESTERN CANADA

THE NEW ROUTE

WINNIPEG SASKATOON PRINCE RUPERT
BRANDON CALGARY VANCOUVER
REGINA EDMONTON VICTORIA

AND ALL WESTERN POINTS

CHOICE OF ROUTES

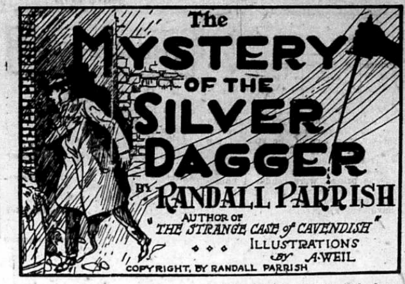
Leave Toronto 8.45 p.m. daily, Standard Sleeping car Toronto to Winnipeg via North Bay and Cochrane. Through Tourist Sleeping car Toronto to Winnipeg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.

Leave Toronto 10.35 p.m. "The National" Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays via Sudbury and Port Arthur. Solid through train with Standard and Tourist Sleeping cars, Coaches, Colonist car and Dining Car Service. Connection at Winnipeg for all points West.

J. L. BOYES & SON,

TICKET AGENTS, NAPANEE.

Canadian National Railways



"You couldn't divvy with him?"

"I should say not; he was a square guy. It didn't take me five days to find that out. So there wasn't but one way out of it—I had to put Horner out of commission, and cop his belt. It was either that, or lose a million."

I looked at him, with a sickening feeling of horror I found hard to suppress, but he went on indifferently in the same cool, calm voice.

"There's no use going into details, Daly. We landed good friends, and Horner was in a strange land. You know New York pretty well, and I lost him the first afternoon down on the East side. I never did know just what became of the fellow, but the next morning I was alone in a back room in Greenwich, and had his belt with me." He chuckled grimly. "There wasn't much in it, except the letter of credit and a notation as to where and when Krantz could be seen privately. It was the next night Harris was to call on the banker up in Le Compte street."

"Le Compte? What number?"

"247 Le Compte. Do you know anybody there?"

"No; only Le Compte is an old stamping ground of mine. Go on; you went there, of course."

"Sure. Krantz didn't know me from Adam, not even my name. I was just '108' to him, but he was mighty nervous, just the same, and anxious to get away. I could see that. I don't think it was his house either; just an ordinary-looking shack, brick, three stories and a basement.

"That banker was business all right, and he put me through the whole bundle of tricks before he'd even let me sit down. I had to lie some, but mostly I was posted well enough so as to give him what he was looking for. Anyhow, I passed, and after that he was rather decent. Took me into a room and gave me a drink, besides asking me about affairs in Europe. H—l, I didn't know only what I'd seen in the papers—but I gave him an earful, and on the strength of his name I cussed England for all I was worth—which at that time was about a million bucks. Then I handed over the letter of credit, and he jammed it into his pocket like it was a scrap of paper. I don't remember that he even looked at it. After that he was for getting rid of me, the sooner the better. But I needed to know where Alva was, so I hung on, telling the old guy I had a private message that I had to deliver personally—straight from them financiers in London. So, after skirmishing a while, he jotted down an address on a bit



"He Jotted Down an Address on a Bit of Paper."

of paper, and the next thing I knew I was out in the street, with that gripped in my mitt."

"And then, of course, you hunted up Alva?"

"The next morning, before any bank opened. I thought over it all night and got up a peach of a story. I needed it, too, for this Alva was a smooth guy. It took some nerve to get him, but I knew, through Horner's memorandum, some things about him he never supposed was known up in this country; so when I sprung them, natural-like, he quit being oilish, and gave me the glad hand."

"Who is he? A crank?"

"Not by a d—d sight. He's a captain in the Chilean army, military attache to the embassy at Washington, intrusted with certain work. But he's really working to overthrow the present Chilean government—gettin' up a revolution down there. I lied until I was black in the face, but I must have kept within bounds, for he got to liking me real well. He was a high-roller, and I put him onto some things in New York he had never been steered against before. That made a hit with him. There wasn't nothing said about cashing up all day long, and early the next morning we breezed into a downtown hotel, and went to bed."

"What hotel?"

"Search me. We'd been tanking up on champagne and were drunker in the morning than when we turned in. That's the honest truth. All either of us wanted for breakfast was a cup of coffee. We got that at a little dump on some side street, so as to brace up a little." He paused to laugh at the recollection, helping himself to a third cigar.

"And you actually retain no knowledge of where you spent the night?"

"Not the faintest glimmer. Can you beat it? Alva lost part of a letter somewhere, and a curious sort of box he had picked up in Chinatown. He put them both in his pocket, so he says, but that was the last he ever saw of either. Queer looking box that was; nothing I cared about, but it cost the guy a hundred bucks, and he was daffy over it. Anyhow, that night put me solid with Alva."

"But the money? He's never drawn it?"

"Not a dinky red. He claims the time hasn't come yet, and that it's safer with Krantz. But I've stuck to him like a brother and he's took me in with his gang, so now I know every move that's going on. I'm on the inside, all right, and now it's beginning to get hot."

"They are ready to act?"

"Sure; that's what the meeting was about tonight."

"What are they after—ships?"

"Well, they've got to have some, but mostly arms; then there is a guy down there who's got to be croaked. I don't care what it is; when the time comes they won't find a handful of change to act with. I'm some patriot, I am, and I'll put a bigger crimp in their sails than the whole United States government secret service."

"But see here, Harris," soberly, "how do you know you are going to get this? Of course, I see the game the way you've mapped it out, but suppose Krantz pays in check, or draft. That spikes your gun."

"H—l, yes; but he won't. I've sized up this man Krantz. He's in the game for money. He don't care who wins the d—n revolution, for he gets his share out of the pot right away. He's playing the game secretly on his own account. Get that? He expects it may be a year, or perhaps two before he can cash in on the deal, but when it does come his share of profit will be likely a hundred thousand. That beats bank interest, and the old bird is willing to take the chance."

"Quite likely that's true; no bank would finance such a project."

"Of course not—the directors would throw a fit. Well, now, that kind o' a guy, in on a raw deal like this, is going to play safe, isn't he? He isn't going to leave any evidence lying around to hang himself with—any drafts, or checks to pass through the clearing house? Not on your life; he is too wily a fox for that. Krantz knew this was coming, and he's been cashing in for six months or more to be ready for it. And now he's got the currency stored away, nobody knows where but himself. When Alva comes for it, it will be handed out secretly, and that old bird will crumble up the receipt in his pocket and wait till he can cash in through those guys in London. So now it's up to us to locate the dough; we've got to separate it from either Krantz, or Alva—I'm for Alva."

"Why?"

"Because the job looks easier. He's human and no money grubber. He's just as liable as not to carry the whole wad around with him; d—n it, I think that's just what he will do, for he won't dare deposit such a sum anywhere. That's why I have laid back so long, without attempting to strike—I'm banking on the army captain to offer me a soft thing. What do you say?"

I had the whole story now in a nutshell and it was one to think over. That Harris had played his cards well was sufficiently evident. Now I must be fully as cautious in playing mine. I felt the fellow had given me his full confidence; actually believing me to be Daly, and on the same trail with him; desiring to use me in what was probably the biggest job of his life, he had been led into the indiscretion of confiding to me the full truth of his scheme. If I kept my head and nerve, I had it in my power to block everything and thus bring the whole gang to swift justice. I realized the danger of such an attempt, the immediate peril of endeavoring to accomplish this alone, yet at the moment perceived no other way. I must remain Daly and appear eager to obtain my share of the spoils.

"A slick piece of work, Harris," I admitted admiringly, "and so far as I can judge you have figured out the chances about right. They look good. I'm with you, old man—shake!"

Our hands clasped. "That is what I thought you would say, Harry," more familiarly. "Come on now and drink with me."

I put the stuff down, rather feeling the need of it, and desiring to establish our intimacy more closely.

"Then that's settled, George—yes, I'll have another cigar. By the way," as I lit up, "there was another thing I wanted to ask you about. You said there was a woman here from Washington. What's the idea?"

"D—n if I know, but I guess it's all right. Still I don't quite cotton to the dame. This is how I get it from Alva. Those junta fellows—the big ones, you know—think this New York bunch is pretty slow; they want some action for their money. So Senor Mendez, who seems to be engineering the deal, decides to send somebody over here to stir up the criminals. But he's watched every minute; secret service men are as thick as flies, and if one of his underlings was to leave for New York, he'd never get ten feet without being spotted. Mendez is wise to this, so he gathers in privately a skirt he believes is all right, and sends her. It's not a decent job for a woman, and that's what makes it safe. He made a good guess, too; that female is as smart as a steel trap. She gave me the cold shivers."

"You don't think she suspects you?"

"No, I don't; there ain't no reason why she should; but she gave me the once over, all right, and I am perfectly willing to know she is on her way back to Washington. I never did play in any luck with a woman in the game—perhaps that's what makes me afraid of 'em."

"What's her name?"

"Gessler, so Alva said—Marie Gessler; South American, I suppose; anyhow, she talked that language like a native. I steered clear of her most of the time. Somehow she got my goat. However, that's nothing to worry over." He glanced at his watch. "The dame's safely off by this time. What do you say—let's go home."

I signified my willingness.

As we passed out together through the narrow passage, extinguishing the lights behind us, the one overpowering desire in my mind was to be once more alone, so as to think over, and piece together as best I might this fabric of villainy with which I was confronted. The situation was fairly clear, yet there were strange lights and shadows in it I found hard to reconcile. Moreover, what should I do? How could I serve best—by immediately telling my story to the officers of the law, and thus washing my hands clean? or by continuing to enact the role of Harry Daly, and in this way entrapping these fellows redhanded? I had had fully enough of Harris for the present. His boastfulness and pride of crime disgusted me. I had no desire to be associated with the fellow, or pretend, even for a worthy purpose, to be his companion. Yet, all this had happened so suddenly and unexpectedly I could not determine the best course to pursue. I remained dazed and confused, the only clear decision being an eagerness to bring him, and these others also, to justice.

We were the last to leave the place, and emerged from the building into the deserted yard, leaving all in silence and darkness behind us. The door closed tightly, secured by a nightlatch, and we stood motionless in the drizzle. By that time I was ready with a suggestion, but by good fortune he took the initiative.

"We better slip out of here alone, I reckon," he whispered. "I'll go up this way, and then you take a sneak through the lumber yard. Likely we'll catch the same car going down. If we don't, look me up at Costigan's place—you know where that is?"

"Sixth avenue, isn't it?"

"Sure. Ask for Parker, and it will be all right. If I ain't in, leave a note where I can hunt you up. I got to keep my eye on Alva tomorrow, so he don't get away with the stuff."

"You expect him to draw?"

"Not before night; but, just the same, I want to know for sure. You wait here five minutes, for I've got the longest trip to make. You'll show up all right?"

"You can't lose me; it looks too good."

He chuckled and patted me on the shoulder in an excess of friendliness, evidently feeling to some extent the whisky he had been imbibing so freely.

"That's the talk, Daly. Well, so long."

He slipped out through the gate into the dark of the alley, leaving it slightly ajar for me to follow. I sheltered myself behind the high board fence and listened to the soft slush of his feet in the mud. The sound vanished, and all about was silence and darkness. I waited only long enough to be sure he was safely out of the way, and then followed, eager to be off. One thing was certain, I would make no effort to join him on the car; I would use the remainder of the night to decide the future, working out the problem alone.

To make certain that I avoided any possibility of encountering the fellow again, I passed directly through the deserted lumber yard before emerging upon Gans street. This thoroughfare was at this hour desolate enough, not a light showing in the houses, or a moving figure visible as far as I could see in the dimness of the street lamps. The rain was steady, the pavement shimmering with moisture, the only sound the pattering of the drops as they fell. If any policemen were abroad I saw no signs, and, with collar turned up to my ears, I chose to walk, rather than seek the block to the east and the possibility of a street car.

The factory district ended in a row of houses, dark and silent at this hour, but the walking was good, and I pushed forward briskly, so buried in thought as to become practically insensible to the unpleasant surroundings. The night had been a full one, far exceeding my expectations, yet left me more puzzled than ever as to my own duty. So far I knew of no act of crime with which these men could be connected; they were merely proposing a future attack on a neutral government. If, however, I consented to play my part with Harris, I would not only be in ample time to circumvent any danger Alva and his gang might contemplate, but also gain ample evidence for their conviction and expulsion from this country. In addition to this I would be in position to block the daring plans of this international thief. Altogether it seemed to me that the wiser course for me to pursue was to wait, and watch, ready to act at any moment, but keeping my own council until certain that the specific moment had arrived.

Nor was I oblivious to the strange impression left upon me by my encounter with Marie Gessler. She had interested me oddly, and I could not drive her memory from my thoughts. Our moment of conversation had been peculiar, and her words and actions remained as a constraint. Why had she stood there, her hand on the door, and talked to me in that mocking way? Had she a purpose, an aim? Did she believe my explanation? or was her suspicion aroused into a determination to verify it in some way? Although I could not decide, yet doubtless the latter theory was the most probable. That was why I had been pledged to call at "247 Le Compte street," and ask for "Miss Conrad." This was the same place where Harris had secretly met Krantz. Evidently it was another headquarters for these precious villains. Once there, and safely in their power, the truth of my identity could easily be established. Was that her idea?

If so, who then was "Miss Conrad?" Not Marie Gessler, certainly, under another name, for she would have returned to Washington. There was no doubt as to that, for Alva had agreed to take her direct to the depot in his own car, and would scarcely leave until she was safely on the train. Probably the other woman was a confederate, with whom she would communicate by telephone. My clearer judgment told me all this, made me fully conscious of the danger of keeping this appointment, yet never swerved me from an intention to do so. Marie Gessler's eyes were frank and honest; they had looked directly into my own, pleadingly I imagined, and I retained a blind faith in her no ordinary circumstances would overcome. She was involved in this criminal conspiracy—there could be no doubt as to that—but why? under what conditions? What could ever have driven so womanly a woman to such an association? Was her appeal to me an effort at assistance? Was she blindly endeavoring to learn in this way if I was worthy of trust, and confidence? This hope would not down; it remained insistent, persistent. I would keep my word; I would go to the place designated, at the hour set; I would go armed, prepared for whatever might occur of treachery—but I would go. Perhaps here was the key to the whole mystery; and once I solved her connection with the plot, particularly if it absolved her from blame, and the necessity of exposure, I could go forward with clear conscience, and land these others where they justly belonged.

I must have covered four or five blocks immersed in such thought, almost forgetful of my surroundings, my head bent low before the rain, my feet carelessly slushing through the water in pools on the sidewalk. I met no one, heard no sound to arouse me; all about was dark, desolate, forlorn. Then suddenly I became conscious of some unusual obstruction just ahead. At first I took it for a wrecked wagon lying against the curb, but another step forward revealed the truth—a deserted touring car, its red tail-light plastered with mud, and barely visible. I approached with a feeling of relief; it was not wrecked, no sign of accident was to be noticed. Even in that dim light I could see the machine was no common car, a sedan, its glass brilliant in spite of the rain spatters, and its paint gleaming brightly.

I stared about wonderingly, but could perceive nothing to account for the presence of such a car, or its apparent desertion. Up and down both streets not a figure moved; not a sound reached me but the slough of the wind, and the patter of rain. I shivered with the loneliness of it all, as curiosity led me to cross the muddy parkway to assure myself as to what this strange desertion meant.

There was no one in the car. I could look straight through the dimmed windows, against the glare of a street lamp a block away. One of the rear doors stood half open, and, tempted by it, I bent over and felt within. My hand touched some object on the floor, and I instantly straightened up with the thing gripped in my fingers. It was a long, thin-bladed dagger—an ornament rather than a weapon—with an odd, fanciful hilt. There were stains upon the polished steel; and the moment I saw it, I knew where it had attracted my attention before—as a pin in Marie Gessler's hat.



It Was a Long, Thin-Bladed Dagger.

CHAPTER VII.

I Seek Miss Conrad—The Threads Become Tangled.

I grasped the thing in my hand, holding it up incredulously into whatever faint light I could find. There was no question as to its identity; I could not doubt. This was the same peculiar ornament I had observed that evening in the girl's hat, or else its exact mate. I recalled the quaint shape of the miniature hilt too clearly to be mistaken. Then this car was the one in which she had departed with Gustave Alva two hours before. What had occurred in the meanwhile? Something serious evidently. The dagger on the floor would indicate a struggle, or at least a hasty departure from the vehicle.

I stood staring at it, slowly comprehending the probable meaning of those dark stains on the blade. Their nature could not be determined in so dim a light, yet when I touched them with my finger it became discolored. My God! could it be blood? Blood! it was blood; then this had been a scene of tragedy, of awful crime perhaps. The discovery sickened me, but I had to go on. I wrenched open the forward door and peered fearfully within. I could not but know instantly what I saw—a dim, huddled form leaning forward across the steering-wheel, one hand yet on the spokes, with head dangling helplessly, upheld only by contact with the windshield.

I knew the man was dead before I touched the cold hand; his very posture told that—and how he had died; instantly, from a stab in the back. I could not see his features, the darkness hid them, but desperation drove me to pass my hand over the concealed face; the upturned mustache, the exposed teeth, grinning ironically in death, left no doubt as to who he was—the Chilean soldier and attache, Captain Alva. The awful horror of it paralyzed my very brain. She must have done this! That girl must have killed him! But why? for what reason? for what purpose? Could it have been in answer to insult? Had the man dared to press his advances once they were alone? and had she resisted? I would not question his inclination, yet this was not possible. The knife lay on the floor behind him, just as plucked, blood-stained, from the wound. The girl, then, was not even riding beside him; she could not be to have dealt such a blow—she must have been alone in the rear seat. There in the dark, unnoticed by the man driving, she had leaned forward, and driven that sharp blade unerringly home to the heart. He had suspected nothing in time to raise even an arm in self-defense. Then, dazed, frightened by her terrible deed, forgetful even of the knife in her terror, she had dashed it to the floor and fled into the darkness, leaving the rear door open behind her.

That was the story; that must be the story. My mind pictured the scene in all its horror. Yet what could account for such an act? What cause could transform this woman, this smiling-faced girl, into a murderess? Her leaving that weapon behind would seem to proclaim that the deed was done in haste, on the spur of the moment; that it had not been in any way premeditated and planned. Otherwise she would have guarded against such danger of discovery. Why, that carelessness alone might ruin every hope of escape, might bring her to the electric chair—it was damning evidence.

I dare not remain there in the presence of this grisly spectacle. To be found would fasten the hideous crime upon me, while such a story as I must tell would never be believed. I did not know even who she really was, or where she might be. I cared nothing for Alva's death; horrible as it was, I was conscious of no regret, but I must not be mixed up in the affair. The only thing for me to do was to disappear, and leave the police to make their own discovery. And the knife? the weapon which had done the deed? What should I do with that?

I did not hesitate long. I would protect her from discovery if I could; at least until I was myself convinced of her guilt. There was no longer the slightest doubt in my mind but what this was her act. Everything pointed straight toward her. Yet there might be a reason, a worthy cause, and, in any case, she had done a service to the country. The world was better off with this conspirator dead; nor would I denounce the one who had taken his life. I hid the knife in a pocket of my coat, and hastened down the side street toward the nearest car line, my only desire being to escape that neighborhood as swiftly as possible.

By a quarter of three I was safely in my room at the hotel, for the first time feeling a sense of real security. Yet it was not to sleep. I did not even undress, except to remove my wet outer-garments before flinging myself on the bed. My brain wouldn't rest, and I lay there staring up at the ceiling, while my mind reviewed over and over again every incident of the night, and planned for the morning. How would the murder of Alva affect the plot I had started to overcome? Would it continue under some other leadership? Who? And the money? what would become of that? What readjustment of plans would Harris consider necessary? Once I knew his conception of the situation, I could better regulate my own action. Meanwhile the only safe course was to remain still, and profess ignorance. Then I had the engagement at 247 Le Compte street—that might reveal something of importance to help me solve the problem.

I got up, removed the dagger from my pocket, and examined it in the electric light. It was a toy weapon, yet sufficiently dangerous, for all that, and I looked at it with a sense of horror. How could a woman have ever thrust even that keen blade with one blow through to the heart? Yet the evidence was before me. Those dark stains were blood—human blood—dried now, but unmistakable in their proof of crime. I washed the steel, leaving the blade bright and polished; then wrapped it carefully, and hid it away at the very bottom of my bag, locking the latter against possible inspection by a curious maid. I felt relieved once I had the weapon out of sight.

The morning papers contained no reference to the tragedy—the body of the dead man had not been found in time. There would be noise enough when it was, no doubt, for Alva must have been widely known and ranked as of some importance. Even if his identity was never established, if no suspicion was aroused as to his position, and secret work in this country, yet the very mystery of the case would create a sensation. But perhaps he had papers on his person of value. I regretted not having searched his pockets. Then the conviction came that possibly here might be the true solution of the murder—a desire to secure some documents the man carried.

I went down to Costigan's place on foot, not being entirely certain of the exact location. It was an ordinary corner saloon, with a stairway leading to rooms above. In the morning hours the barroom was nearly deserted, but the man at the bar, looking me over cautiously, said that "Mr. Parker" had already gone out, and had left no word as to when he would return. I was rather glad, yet I left a telephone number, with a request that I be called whenever he came back. I waited impatiently for the call in my room, but none came. It dawned upon me that in all probability Harris was frantically endeavoring to find the whereabouts of Alva, as yet having no suspicion of his death. I telephoned Costigan's, but "Mr. Parker" had not returned.

I sent out for a noon edition, eagerly scanning its columns, but finding nothing. Surely the deserted car, with its grim burden, must have been discovered before this. The police must have suppressed the news to enable them to work in secret; they might have found some evidence in the dead man's pockets, or in the dark recesses of the car, by which they still hoped to capture the assassin.

I remember eating in a basement restaurant, where I was totally unknown, and then departing for the rendezvous on Le Compte street. I approached the number given with serious misgivings. If the police were actually on the trail, some knowledge of this place might be in their possession, and I could not be too cautious.

There was no outward sign of any surveillance as I turned into the block; indeed except for a grocery truck before one of the houses, and an organ-grinder at the farther corner, entertaining a group of children, the street was entirely deserted. Mustering my courage, and with a feeling of deep excitement, I advanced up the steps of the house numbered 247, and, finding refuge in the outer vestibule, rang the bell. I heard no distant tinkle, but within a moment or two the door opened a crack, held in



"Well, What Is It?" She Snapped.

that position by a chain, and the face of a middle-aged woman peered out at me.

"Well, what is it?" she snapped, in no encouraging tone.

"I should like to see Miss Conrad," I began apologetically. "I have an appointment with her."

"Not here yer ain't, young man, for there ain't nobody by that name in this house."

"Are you sure? This is 247, is it not? That was the number given me. She was to be here at two o'clock."

"This yere is 247 all right. I ain't denyin' that," the voice more acid than ever, "but there ain't no Miss Conrad yere; so that's all there is about it."

(To be continued.)

BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

Choking and Gasping for Breath Relieved by "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MRS. PENNINGTON

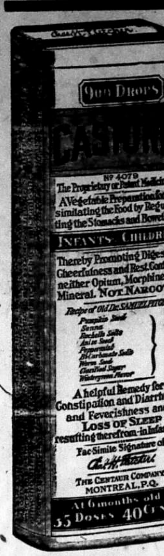
NEW ROCKLAND, P.Q.

"In 1919, I was taken with *Bronchial Asthma* and no one knows what I suffered with it during the winter. *I began having Choking Spells*—gasping for breath and could not speak. I would have one of these bad spells in the evening, one during the night, and one in the morning. The doctor said he could do nothing for me.

"In the spring of 1920, *I started taking "Fruit-a-tives"* and in a few days, the choking spells stopped, and I have had none since May 7th, 1920. I have so wanted to tell other sufferers who have the same trouble about "Fruit-a-tives" for I know how they must suffer.

Some thought the Asthma would come back on me as winter came on but it has not, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives" Mrs. J. M. PENNINGTON.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



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Always Bears the Signature of



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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Mine Discovered by Pig.

The Calumet lode, the greatest of all copper mines, was discovered by a pig. The animal was rooting around the yard behind a boarding-house kept by its owner, when it revealed a lot of copper utensils in a hole which is supposed to have been an ancient Indian cache. This led to an investigation of the land in the vicinity, and that resulted in the location of the great copper deposit.

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Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BEAUTY NOT EXPENSIVE

IMPROVING THE SURROUNDINGS OF A RURAL HOME.

Shrubs Can Be Secured for Comparatively Little Money That Will Make Garden Very Attractive—Fine Winter Effects Can Also Be Secured by Proper Arrangement of Suitable Plants.

The less expensive shrubs, which are commonly planted for landscape effect, will give equally charming results as the high-priced ones when planted to beautify country home surroundings. First, let it be said that if a boundary does not exist to your lawn, it should be created at no great distance from the house proper. This purpose may be excellently effected by massing shrubs here and there in an imaginary, but broken line, here a group, there a group, but not a continuous line which would give an air of extreme formality.

When planting trees or shrubs care should be taken to arrange them, or should we say to choose proper locations for the groups of shrubs, or if trees, groups or specimens, so that the view of distant rolling landscapes will not be obscured as the plantings mature. It will be noticed that the rolling landscape, and even the flat landscape, presents a series of horizontal lines, which may be hills clad with trees or merely groups of trees on the areas respectively mentioned.

Therefore make your plantations whether they be one hundred or two hundred feet or more from the residence, along irregular horizontal lines, leaving vistas along which, and through which, the infinite beauty of landscape or seascape, or whatever it may be, may be seen, enjoyed and above all, lived.

What does the writer mean by all the forementioned? Look out over the ocean when standing a few hundred yards or a mile from the shore. First we notice the rolling landscape, then the irregular but horizontal shore line, then the horizontal and rolling billows, and finally the horizon. Whether landscape or seascape, it is built upon horizontal lines, each rest leading the eye to another, perhaps a little higher, perhaps lower, but like a series of steps leading us onward in fancy through the panorama of a beautiful scene. Make your plantings a link or stepping-stone to connect your home surroundings to that which nature created and offers you as an example. Let us widen out our vision, rather than restrict it, wherever such is possible, around our rural homes. Would that people could do this in cities.

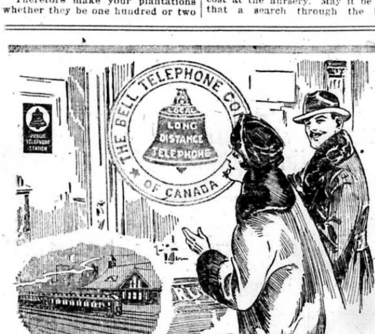
Yellow, green or bronze-stemmed willows of the bush form, are splendid subjects to mass in groups, as are the red stemmed dogwoods. These are largely native and may be obtained either from the low lying bush land or from the nurseries, as they are not very expensive. The nursery stock will be found to be the best for planting purposes, but bush stock will in time make good plantations. Groups of white or red cedar which are natives may be obtained from farm lands at the cost of digging, or at a little higher cost at the nursery. May it be said that a search through the bush lands will reveal many native subjects which could properly be used in your schemes. The native snowberry is an example of such.

The fore-mentioned shrubs and trees are all capable of producing beautiful winter effects, and if used should be planted in distinct and separate groups. With the exception of the red and white cedars, the spacing should be at least four feet apart. Shrubs so planted will quickly fill the intervening spaces and soon present a massed and natural effect. The cedars may be planted as much as six or eight feet apart.

Many common shrubs of the nurseries are excellent for massing. Berberis, many varieties of the Viburnum, or snowball, of the syringa, or mock orange, the weigela, in some of its white, pink or dark red or crimson forms, common lilac, and a host of others may be used. These, or in fact any kind of shrubs, when arranged in wide and long plantations of irregular outline, except when formality demands otherwise, are capable of producing most pleasing and permanent effects.

Were it possible to purchase roses, these will give a lot of satisfaction to the owner. The hybrid tea varieties may be planted in beds near the boundary to the lawn, and preferably near the house, but not in the centre of the lawn, unless a rose garden is to be made, when a proper location should be chosen. A well-drained position is essential; low lying positions should be avoided. A proper spacing for the Hybrid Teas will be eighteen inches to two feet apart. These are the roses that bloom monthly during summer and fall. Gruss an Teplitz, J. B. Clark, Willowmere, White Killarney, Ophelia, Hoosier Beauty, Columbia, Lady Hillingdon, Killarney Brilliant, are among the many hundreds of desirable kinds. In addition to the Hybrid Tea varieties, masses of beautiful Baby Ramblers may be planted. They require very little extra care. Jessie, Katherine, Zeimet, Phyllis and Erna Teschendorf are among the desirable ones.

Perhaps only one or two climbing roses can be afforded. When this is so, train them to simple pillars. Carefully select the locations for these, bearing in mind that all the planting should be subservient to your lawn, and that while a pillar of roses may be proper in the centre of a rose garden, it may be decidedly improper in the centre of a lawn. Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, pink and white varieties, Excelsa, Aviateur Bleriot, and Paul's Scarlet Climber, are among the best.—H. J. Moore in Toronto Mail and Empire.



"There Goes the Last Train!"

Long Distance to the Rescue

"What shall we do, George? There goes the last train, and the children will be alone all night. We simply can't have that; Betty is such a nervous child, and Bobby's always hunting for matches to make Indian bonfires with. It's dreadful."

"Well, Mary, you can't get home to-night. That's all there is to it."

"But we must do **something.** They may set the house on fire."

"Listen! Here's the drug-store. We'll call up Annie by Long Distance and ask her to go over and stay with the children."

"Oh, what a relief!"

Simple isn't it? Long Distance is the friend in need, always at hand, always ready to put you in touch with family, friends and business.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

Feeding the Cow Before Calving.

The proper time to begin feeding a dairy cow is six or eight weeks before calving, and practical dairymen agree that this preparation has more to do with the amount of milk and butter fat which a cow produces during the lactation period than does the feeding during any other period.

For cows calving during the summer or early fall most dairymen like to have a small pasture away from the herd but with an abundance of grass, and, in addition, they like to feed a suitable grain mixture. Corn silage, with clover or alfalfa hay and a limited grain ration of three parts ground oats, two parts of bran, and one part of oil meal is especially good for cows calving during winter or early spring. After calving the cows should be brought slowly up to full feed and thereby steadily to a higher production.

Feeding Young Chickens.

Young chickens should be fed from three to five times daily, depending upon one's experience in feeding, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Undoubtedly chickens can be grown faster by feeding five times daily than by feeding three times daily, but it should be borne in mind that more harm can be done to the young chickens by overfeeding than by underfeeding, and at no time should they be fed more than barely to satisfy their appetites and to keep them exercising, except at the evening or last meal, when they should be given all they will eat. Great care must be exercised not to overfeed young chicks that are confined, as leg weakness is apt to result.



Save the Children Fund is rescuing many thousands of children such as these.

Ten Million Starving Children Knock at our Door

You wouldn't—you couldn't—refuse to feed a starving child, standing at your door. You wouldn't ask—you wouldn't care—about race or nationality.

Ten million starving Russian children knock at our door, crying for food.

They are the unconscious victims of the most terrible famine in world history; and, as Mr. Lloyd George says: "This is so appalling a disaster that it ought to sweep every prejudice out of one's mind and only appeal to one emotion—pity and human sympathy."

It is not a case of Russia, or Soviet Government, or Bolsheviki. It is the plea, in the name of humanity, for ten million helpless little children who will inevitably die in the slow agonies of starvation unless we feed them.

Will you heed this knock on the door?

25c will feed a child for a week.

$1.00 will ensure sufficient food for one child for a month.

$500.00 will establish a kitchen and feed 100 children until the next harvest.

Cheques and money orders may be forwarded through your bank or local committee, or sent direct to Sir George Burn, Treasurer, Save the Children Fund, Elgin Building, Ottawa.

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A BUSH FRUIT ENEMY

How to Control the Currant and Gooseberry Worm.

The Caterpillar Described—Comparatively Easy to Kill — Popular Varieties of Strawberries — Calf Feeding a Real Problem.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The most common insect enemy of currants and gooseberries is the currant and gooseberry worm. The larvae attack the foliage of gooseberries and of red and white currants but seldom injure that of black currants. At first they work chiefly in the central part of the bush, stripping the leaves nearly all off there and doing much damage before they are observed. Later they may devour the foliage any place. It is common to see nearly all the leaves eaten off numerous bushes.

Life History.

The life history of the insect is as follows: The adults, which are known as sawflies, are small four-winged flies about a quarter of an inch in length. The female has the abdomen yellowish and the rest of the body blackish in color. The male is for the most part blackish or black. The flies appear in spring very soon after the leaves have expanded. Eggs are laid on the under surface of the leaves in chains along the main veins. The young larvae on hatching feed upon the foliage, and become full grown in two or three weeks. Then they drop to the ground and form little cases in which they pupate, a new brood of flies emerge, lay their eggs, and from these there comes a second brood of larvae which may be seen on the plants at the time when the currants are ripe. When these larvae are full grown they enter the soil, form little cases or cocoons, and remain there till the next year, when they pupate and emerge as adults.

Method of Control.

These are easy insects to kill. All currant bushes and gooseberries should be sprayed with from two to three pounds arsenate of lead paste, or half that amount of the powder form, in forty gallons of water as soon as the leaves have become well expanded. Particular care should be taken to spray thoroughly the inner parts of the bush. This will kill all the first brood. If a second brood appears hellebore should be used instead of arsenate of lead, in the proportion of one ounce to one gallon of water. Arsenate of lead would be dangerous on the ripe fruit. The insect occurs everywhere in the Province, and everyone should prevent his plants being weakened and seriously injured by it, especially as it is so easy to control.

Note: Helebore loses its insecticidal properties unless kept in airtight packages.—L. Caesar, O. A. College, Guelph.

Popular Varieties of Strawberries.

From the beginning of commercial strawberry growing, about 1800, the Large Early Scarlet was the leading variety grown in the United States. About 1860 the Wilson replaced this variety, because it was much firmer and was more suitable for shipping to distant markets, and its hardiness and good bearing qualities helped to make strawberry growing more popular in Ontario. From about 1880, varieties began to replace each other in more rapid succession, until at present 25 sorts constitute about 90 per cent. of the total commercial strawberry acreage. The Klondike, the leading variety in the Southern States, heads the list, constituting 28 per cent. of the total strawberry acreage. The Aroma, the favorite variety in the South Central States, is second with 13 per cent. of the total acreage, while the Dunlap in the Northern States ranks third, with 10 per cent. In Ontario among the most popular varieties commercially are the Glen Mary, Williams, Dunlap, Gandy, Splendid, Parsons, and Sample. Among the fall bearers the Superb and Progressive are preferred.

Natural Gas.

Of natural gas the people of this continent burn usefully in a year fully 800,000,000,000 cubic feet—equivalent to the heating value of 40,000,000 tons of coal, and something like 8,000,000 families are directly benefited by it in cooking, heating and lighting. But the most significant aspect of this matter is that approximately two-thirds of the gas is used industrially. The history of our treatment of natural gas is a record of wanton waste. Just think of it, in the course of one month gas was allowed to escape unchecked from a well yielding the while 1,000,696,000 cubic feet of gas! This dissipation of potential heat corresponded to 250,000 tons of coal, or enough to supply 50,000 households for a year. By recourse to moderate expense for proper casing at our gasoline wells an enormous conservation of this fuel might be effected.—Scientific American.

Why the Sea Is Salt.

The sea is salt because salt is a mineral which prevails largely in the earth, and which being soluble in water is taken up by the ocean. When the sun evaporates the water in the sea, the salt is left behind. This vapor forms clouds and falls again as rain. The rain washes the earth, and carries more saline minerals down to the ocean. In this way the ocean has become far more salty than lakes and rivers.

Taken by Surprise.

Angry father, stick in hand, to little Bertie: "Why are your clothes soiled so frightfully?"

Little Bertie, whimpering: "I fell in the gutter."

"And with your new knickers on?"

"Yes, pa. I didn't have time to come home and change 'em."

British Elementary Schools.

The number of children in average attendance at the public elementary schools during 1919-20 was 5,187,000. The total number of individual children inspected by the medical officers, no child being counted more than once in the year, was 2,432,076.

Up to the end of October £10,437,997 was paid in motor taxation in Britain.

SENATOR M'COIG.

Has Never Been Defeated During Political Career.

Award the palm for long service in the ranks of his Majesty's loyal Opposition to Senator Archie McCoig of Kent. After fourteen years in the House of Commons, during which time his party never had the good fortune to be in power, he goes to the Red Chamber, there also to take a seat with the Opposition. But just as he was ever one of the forces to be reckoned with in the House of Commons, Archibald Blake McCoig, at the age of 48, promises to be one of the "live noes" in the Senate. He has promised as much, and he does not go back on his promises.

Archie McCoig has had an uninterrupted public career of twenty-two years' duration, and in all that time he has never had to face the necessity of living up to the traditional characteristics of the "good loser." He has always won; first as alderman of the city of Chatham, then as member of the Ontario Legislature for West Kent, then as member of the House of Commons for Kent. The only time he has been found on the Government side of the chamber was when the provincial Liberal party was returned to power in 1904. At times he could not count his majority by hundreds, but in the latest election his lead over his nearest rival was 3,882, so that he goes from the Commons to the Senate at the zenith of his popularity.

In the Federal election of 1911 Messrs. McCoig, Pardee and Guthrie were the only successful Liberals in Ontario ridings that could by any stretch of imagination be called urban.

It is said that on the night of the election Mr. McCoig received a telephone call from his old friend, Fred Pardee of Lambton, who was anxious to know how the battle went in Kent. Archie was first with his question and inquired how Lambton went.

"I got in by 64 majority," replied Mr. Pardee.

"Is that all!" exclaimed Archie. "Well, if I were to get only 64 of a majority, I should hesitate to take the seat."

"What majority did you get?" queried Mr. Pardee.

"Me?" said Archie. "Why, I got 65!"

It was the smallest majority he ever received.

Senator McCoig follows in the footsteps of his father, the late Daniel McCoig, in that he began as an implement dealer. He was a success from the start, and the farmers in Kent soon learned to trust his judgment and his honesty. Later in the capacity of county auctioneer he mixed with the people of Kent to such an extent that there was scarcely a rural resident within the boundaries that he did not call by his first name. He became known as the "Farmers' Friend," and made no attempt to discourage the reputation as such. Later he acquired a farm himself, near the city of Chatham, which is said to account for the designation of his occupation which invariably appeared on the ballot paper, "Farmer and Manufacturers' Agent."

Mr. McCoig married Miss Addie M. Demarse, and they have one son. The Senator is a Presbyterian and is regularly found in his church pew on Sunday, from which he rises, however, to officiate with the collection plate when the minister announces, "We will not worship with our offering."

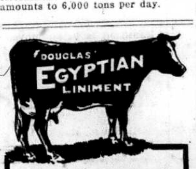
During the 1921 campaign Mr. McCoig found himself addressing a section of the riding where some of his old workers had been estranged to the Progressive ranks. With trembling voice he announced the sorrow he felt at being opposed in a quarter which he had always had reason to regard as friendly.

"It is the last time I shall ever ask you to give me your votes to enable me to fight the big interests, the trusts and corporations of this country. If this is the reward I get I am through."

It is hardly necessary to state that his old friends of the section in question gave him the biggest vote he had ever received there. But his words, nevertheless, were prophetic, for when the chance came to retire to the Senate in order to open a riding for Hon. Jas. Murdock, Mr. McCoig accepted the opportunity gracefully, and wears the title of Senator in a manner entirely worthy of him.

Better Roads Without Expense.

In districts where traffic has increased or has grown more serious by the changes from horses to motors, road engineers are apt to be pessimistic about the heavy cost of bringing the road up to the higher standard necessary. In one British city, however, the road engineer has cleverly contrived to make the change without demanding any increase in the rates for road making and maintenance. The secret of his success lies in the skilful use of materials having a long life. He claims that a good water-bound road, eight yards wide, painted or sprayed with tar, can stand 400 to 600 tons of mixed traffic per day. For roads carrying 80 to 100 buses, tar macadam on a sound foundation is economically satisfactory; and on roads with 3,000 to 4,000 tons per day clinker-asphalt or a similar surface is sufficient. In one case a road was laid with clinker-asphalt four years ago and shows no signs of deterioration although the traffic amounts to 6,000 tons per day.



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Relieves caked bag, garget, spider or infection of the teat, also thrush in horses' feet, fistula, etc. Stops bleeding at once. Removes proud flesh, soreness and swelling.

At all Dealers and Druggists.

Manufactured only by DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, Ont.

Terrible Tale of Underworld

Prison doors closed recently upon Mattie Howard, the most remarkable woman of the underworld in the history of Kansas City. Directly or indirectly she had been responsible for the death of a dozen men, and was herself implicated directly in at least one murder, for it was for this crime that she was imprisoned. She appears to be of a type more commonly met in the movies than in real life, and this is what makes her an interesting study. It was in 1916 that she burst upon the underworld of Kansas City, coming from nobody knows where. It is said that she had respectable parents and was convent-educated, especial care being given to the development of her voice, which apparently was something out of the ordinary. She was strikingly handsome, a brilliant blonde, with eyes that attracted attention wherever she went. They were large, light, shallow, of a slate blue tone, and absolutely without expression. They won her the title of the "Girl with the Agate Eyes." Such eyes, by the way, are recognized by psychiatrists are being generally the characteristic of pathologic liars.

Mattie Howard presently took up with Albert Pagle, a rising young gangster, who was just attracting the attention of the police. Though she took up with many men in the course of her career, there is no doubt that the infatuation for Pagle was the guiding impulse of her life, and inspired her subsequent career. For a year the lovers lived happily, if immorally, and then Pagle was arrested and sentenced to five years for highway robbery. Mattie was left broken-hearted, but began at once to plan for his release. Escape was out of the question, but she fell in with some unscrupulous lawyer, who told her that if she could raise a sufficient sum of money her fancy man would be restored to her.

So Mattie formed a temporary alliance with another thug, named Sam Taylor. One morning a diamond broker, named Joseph Morino, was found dead in a room with his head crushed in. It was known that he had spent the night with Mattie, but she had disappeared. Later on she was arrested in Taylor's company in Colorado and extradited. Taylor was sentenced to life imprisonment, but Mattie, with an indictment of murder in the second degree over her head, was able to regain her freedom on $20,000 bail. The bond was supplied by another gang of criminals, whose members hoped to use Mattie Howard in their business. It turned out, however, that she was able to use them. The outfit was known as the Dale Jones gang, and Mattie employed her new friends for the purpose of raising money for her incarcerated lover to such good effect that within a year every one of them had met death but one, and that one, a woman, was in prison for life, Mattie herself remaining outside.

She had not enough money for the project, so she exerted her wiles on another desperado, named Spider Kelly, with whom she formed a partnership. Kelly was shot dead while attempting to rob a drug store. Mattie herself was on the scene in an automobile, but drove off when she saw her champion fall. Next she vamped a hold-up, named Tony Cruye. He was shot and killed while trying to hold up a gambling resort. Her next victim was George Evans a gunman, who was also killed in an attempted hold-up shortly afterward. With all this bloodshed, Mattie was still without the money that would procure Pagle's release, but in the meantime good conduct had cut down his sentence, and, to her great joy, he was released one day and restored to her blood-stained embraces.

Three weeks later he, too, was dead. He was shot and died from his wounds, after he had killed the cashier of a bank he was trying to rob. Mattie was his companion on this fatal enterprise, and its tragic ending broke her heart. While he lay dying in the hospital she refused to leave his side for food or sleep, and when Pagle passed away she lay for half a day sobbing over his coffin. She organized the finest funeral the underworld of Kansas City had ever seen. The room was banked with flowers, and the coffin smothered in them. She chose the pall-bearers from among the more illustrious thugs of the city, selected the Biblical text for the funeral oration, and herself sang the appropriate hymns. She had to be torn away from the grave by force. A day or two later she was arrested at the instance of her bondsmen, who feared she would disappear, was tried for the murder of Morino, committed years before, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. She laughed and sang as she was led away.

First Sewing Machine.

The first sewing machine was invented by Thomas Saint, an Englishman, in 1790. It could sew plain stitches and was designed chiefly for sewing on leather.

Some years later a French tailor named Thimmonier brought out an improved machine for sewing on cloth. He started a factory, but a party of tailors, fearing that the machines would ruin their business, broke in and destroyed them.

In 1833, William Hunt, an American, introduced the first "lock-stitch" machine, but neglected to take out a patent, and the invention was a failure. A little later, Elias Howe invented a somewhat similar machine. Being unable to overcome the prejudice of American tailors, the inventor took his machine to England.

Bairnsfather.

The idea of "Old Bill," "Fragments from France," and "The Better 'Ole," said Captain Bruce Bairnsfather at the London Playgoers' Club rose from sheer pain. He sat in the mud and got so frenzied that his feelings broke out in picture form. He drew sketches of the sergeants and others sitting round him, which the men stuck up in their dug-outs.

The colonel, the divisional commander and other officers, said, "B. B." got hold of his drawings, and it was bruited about that there was an eccentric lunatic in the trenches drawing pictures.

All Men and Women

When in Need of a Tonic Should Start on the Road to Wellville by Following This Advice



Peterboro, Ont.—"I can speak in the highest praise of Dr. Pierce's medicines. I suffered for a long time with feminine weakness, through which I became all rundown, weak and nervous. I also had severe backaches, pains in my side and bearing pains. I learned of Dr. Pierce's medicines and began at once to take them. I took two bottles each of the 'Favorite Prescription' and the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and they completely cured me of all my weakness and restored me to good health.

"At one time my husband became afflicted with a chronic cough which caused him to become all rundown. He got so thin he was almost a skeleton. He tried many medicines but did not get any better until he took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. By taking this medicine he was completely restored to good health. I shall always speak a good word for Dr. Pierce's medicines."—Mrs. Martha Sholer, 373 Bethune St.

If you need a building-up tonic for stomach and blood obtain Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery from your nearest druggist or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Laboratory in Bridgeburg, Ont., for trial pkg. tablets and write for free confidential medical advice.

SATISFIED WITH WORLD.

And Patrick Lynett Has Lived Over a Hundred Years.

Four years past the century mark, but with faculties almost unimpaired, Patrick Lynett, of Wingham, Ont., is spending his declining years in comfort near that town upon the homestead he wrested with such difficulty from the wilderness. Always a keen student of affairs, he still follows with interest the progress of world events, and unlike many, who reach ripe old age with the conviction that things in general are going to the dogs, Mr. Lynett believes that the world is becoming a better place every day. In looking back over a crowded century, he is unable to discern two single events that promised nearly so much as two events that came just at the closing of his life. One of these is the conference on disarmament and the other is the widespread adoption of prohibition.

Although never associated directly with war, Mr. Lynett has felt the influences of the great conflicts for almost the entire 104 years of his life. When he was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1817, the sanguinary continental struggles were a recent memory. He can also recall the incidents of the Crimean War, the Spanish-American War, the Fenian trouble and the Boer War, which cost the lives of neighbors' sons. In the last and Greater War, five of his grandsons served with the United States army. They all came back, two of them wounded, but Mr. Lynett believes they did their part in what was to be the final armed struggle of the nations. He looks forward with optimism to the immediate future, and foresees an era of peace and prosperity just as soon as the crowned heads of Europe are prevented by peace treaties from further menacing the safety of the people. The fortunes of the world, he believes, are entrusted to a worthy generation, not less worthy because they have forsworn intoxicating liquor, and with the wisdom of years he predicts undreamed-of progress in the immediate future.

Mr. Lynett came to Canada at the age of eight years, on the inevitable sailing vessels and to the not unusual accompaniment of a fever epidemic. Forty members of the ship's company were dropped overboard to a watery grave before the new world was reached. After a short residence with his parents at Pickering, young Lynett moved to Belmore in the Huron tract and soon afterwards began clearing the three farms of which the family homestead is now the only portion remaining in the Lynett name. In 1840, Mr. Lynett married Miss McGue. Their life in the wilderness was much the same as that of thousands of other pioneers. Mr. Lynett recalls how he used to walk through the forest to the mill at Walkerton, carrying his single bag of wheat the distance of twenty-five miles. Good roads in those days consisted of a footpath alongside the blazed trees.

The Lynetts had nine children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. Lynett died 38 years ago. The Christmas season just past Mr. Lynett spent among his grandchildren and great-grandchildren near Wingham. His health is good and he anticipates enjoying other Christmases. Although no longer able to read the newspapers, Mr. Lynett's sight is excellent, considering his age. He has never worn glasses.

Names in Parliament.

The Stewarts have a majority, as far as the family name is concerned, among the new members of the House of Commons. At present there are four Stewarts in the House, and a fifth is Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior. According to the printed list of members, there are Stewarts from Humboldt, Leeds, Lanark and Hamilton West already elected to membership, while the fifth representative of the clan was a candidate in Argenteuil, Quebec.

Next in strength are the Kennedys, four in number, from Edmonton West, Port Arthur, Glengarry and Stormont, and North Essex. The Kings, including the Prime Minister, John W. King of North Huron and Hon. J. H. King, East Kootenay, will stand third in the matter of family strength. Two of them are Liberals and Cabinet Ministers, and the third a Progressive.

The honored family name of Smith fails to claim even a single representative, while the Browns have only one voice in the Commons Chamber, in the person of John L. Brown of Lisgar, Man. Though there are only three parties in the House, there will be four leaders, the fourth being Harry Leader, who defeated the former Premier in Portage la Prairie riding.

Broken Lenses or Broken Spectacles

Bring us the pieces of your broken lens or spectacles. We have the best repair service.

New lenses made to order, or supplied from stock.

Your eyes can be tested and properly fitted for new glasses by H. E. SMITH, the Optometrist.

It is well to have an extra pair when accidents happen.

Call on our Optical Department.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store

Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 8

DEAR PEOPLE,—

We desire to impress you with our thanks for your kind patronage. It is sure a pleasure to find new customers and still hang on to the old ones. Now, if your boots are well fixed, they are fixed with us; and if they are fixed with us, they are fixed well! So beware of imitators who would pose as practical shoe makers, and come to the old reliable stand where materials and workmanship are always of the same high standard, for with us the price alone is low. (Fair dealing) is our motto, and reductions in price were made by us first.

We lead, others follow.

Town Price		Our Price
$1.45	Men's Soles	$1.30
.50	Men's Heels	.40
1.10	Ladies' Soles	.90
.35	Ladies' Heels	.25

Skates sharpened on our new machine.

Skate straps 25c.

Hockey laces.

Horsehide oil-taned Shoepacks, $2.50.

Arch supports to fit, $2.75.

With adjustments, $3.75.

WELCOME, WINTRY WINDS?

What did you do with your summer's dough?
It's gone; and you hate to tell.
Soon we'll have both hail and snow,
It sure would make one yell.
But we should worry! let it come,
The wintry winds we'll greet,
For we were shod at the Hospital
And we shall have dry feet.
Hog! Dog! nor devil, do we fear,
For our understanding's good;
Our sox are dry, our feet are glad,
We did as wise fool's should.

For a first-class job on the shortest notice, try the

Boot & Shoe Hospital

Opposite Royal Hotel

HAIR CUTS

25c.

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

JOHN STREET

Callouses or Pain There

are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing uneven pressure. The sole of the foot being great and little toe joints enlarge and a crampikepain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of



Dr Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot troubles are, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practipedist—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to make any foot easy and comfortable. Examination and advice free. See us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Ladies! with Colorite you can make your last year's straw hat like new! Sixteen beautiful shades to choose from.—WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for Napanee.

Bring your can and get the best Separator Oil, 25c. a quart—at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

NOTICE!

This is to announce that **J. E. WALKER**, late of Kingston, is again in Napanee, prepared to do electric work of any kind. If you contemplate any changes kindly call or drop a card and I will be pleased to **measure up your property and submit an absolutely** reasonable estimate of your requirements **Free**. In consideration of Hydro Electric Co. campaign I will for the same period accept a 10 per cent. discount in addition to our rock bottom prices on all or any tenders at present out and future prices will receive same consideration.

J. E. WALKER,
'Phone 350. P.O. Box 528.

—o—

Horse clippers in various styles at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

Workmen are busy at the Selby rectory getting it ready for occupancy by the rector and his bride next week.

An inspector has examined the Strand Theatre and found the building perfectly safe and in good condition.

An office is being prepared in the town hall for the town treasurer, Mr. E. S. Lapum, who will vacate his present office as soon as the new office is ready.

The annual meeting for election of officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Public Library, on April 25th, at 3 o'clock. Superintendents of Departments are expected to report.

H. C. Mabee, M.D., C.M., formerly of Odessa, will take over the office of Dr. G. W. Mylks on William street, Kingston, and will commence a general practice. Dr. Mabee has lived in and about Odessa all his life, and his father is a well-known Odessa doctor.

Fred Deline, aged twenty years, and Percy Deline, aged twenty-one years, were found guilty by Magistrate Rankin in Napanee on Tuesday morning of last week on the charge of breaking into and stealing from a store in Tamworth, and were sentenced to one year in the Ontario Reformatory. The two men were arrested about two weeks ago by Provincial Constable Hughes, Belleville, and High County Constable Samuel Brian.

The Easter Day services at St. Mary Magdalene Church were bright, inspiring, and very largely attended. Special music, appropriate and attractive, was well rendered by the choir. The Vicar preached in the morning on "The Risen Lord's Appearance to Mary Magdalene," and in the evening on "Eternal Life." Rev. Theodore Branch, of Selby, assisted at the evening service. The number of communicants was the largest in the records of the church. The annual Vestry Meeting will be held on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

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The fact that Copalline Varnish dries hard and with a fine gloss, that water will not darken your floors, makes it the leading high grade varnish. For sale at WALLACE'S.

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CHOICE OF ROUTES TO WESTERN CANADA.

The Canadian National Railway in addition to providing unexcelled service between Eastern and Western Canada offers patrons optional routes. You may travel westward via the Port Arthur-Fort William route returning the northern route via Cochrane and North Bay, or vice versa. This means that you are in new environments continuously. A train leaves Toronto, (Grand Trunk Ry.) at 8.45 p.m., carrying Standard Sleeping Car to Winnipeg via North Bay, Cobalt and Cochrane daily, and through tourists sleeping car Toronto to Winnipeg on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

"The National" a solid through train leaves Toronto for Winnipeg at 10.35 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday via Sudbury and Port Arthur with standard and tourist sleeping cars, coaches, colonists car and dining car service.

Get full particulars, reservations, etc., from Local Agent, or nearest Agent of the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways. J. L. BOYES & SON, Napanee Agents. 19-e

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Horse clippers in various styles at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

BIRTHS

Bedore—At Napanee, on Saturday, April 8th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bedore, a son.

MARRIAGES

Bush-Snider—On Wednesday, April 12th, 1922, at Grace parsonage, by the Rev. A. J. Terrill, Florence Edith Snider, daughter of Alfred Snider, to William Forest Cameron Bush.

Gilbert-Redgwell—On Saturday April 15th, 1922, at Grace parsonage, by the Rev. A. J. Terrill, Lillian, daughter of Charles Redgwell, to Clarence Gordon Gilbert.

DEATHS

Hewitt—At Richmond, on Friday, April 16th, 1922, Harriett Hewitt, aged 76 years.

McGee—At Kingston, on Friday, April 14th, 1922, Eleanor Caroline McGee, aged 37 years 11 months.

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Genuine White Lead, best Boiled Oil and Turpentine always in stock at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Miss Carrie McMillan has returned to Toronto.

Miss Mary Daly is visiting Miss Jean McIntosh, Toronto.

Mr. J. L. Boyes was in Toronto a couple of days last week.

Mr. Louis Ming is home from Queen's University for Easter.

Mr. Chas. Morrison, Kingston, spent Easter with his aunt, Mrs. D. J. Hogan.

Miss Evelyn Gleeson, Toronto, spent Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gleeson.

Mrs. Loyst, and Miss Helen, have returned home after spending a few days in Kingston.

Mr. Harold Herrington is home from Toronto for the holidays.

Mrs. Manly Jones, and Messrs. Morley and Victor Jones, have returned to Napanee from California.

Mrs. J. F. VanEvery, Toronto, is spending Easter with her mother, Mrs. Templeton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Trenouth, and the Misses Sherrin, are spending the holidays at Oshawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Vanalstine spent Easter with her parents at Roblin.

Mrs. H. McConachie is visiting her son in Guelph.

Mr. C. W. Card has returned to Napanee after spending the winter in Oshawa.

Miss Mildred Brown is home from Varsity for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Norris spent Easter with friends at Gananoque.

Mr. Jas. Fitzpatrick, Trenton, was in Napanee for Easter.

Mrs. Coleen Stewart, Toronto, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dafoe.

Mr. Wallace Roy is home from Queen's University for the holidays.

Mr. Fred Tomlinson, Peterboro, spent Easter with his mother in Napanee.

Miss Ross is spending Easter at her home in Toronto.

Miss Smith, Brockville, is spending Easter with the Misses Casey.

Messrs. Ernest and Arthur Wagar spent Easter with their mother, Mrs. Ella Wagar.

Miss Jean Daly, of Winnipeg, Man., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Daly.

Mr. Kenneth Ham, who was spending Easter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ham, returned to Toronto on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Leeman A. Guild and wife, of the British Whig, and their daughters, of Kingston, motored to Napanee Good Friday and visited with their uncle, Geo. W. Shibley, Centre street.

Mr. M. Maker spent Easter in Montreal with friends, and also purchased some lines of new goods.

Mr. B. J. Lacey, Tamworth, was in Napanee on Thursday and was a caller at this office.

Mr. Gordon Miller, Belleville, spent Easter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Miller.

Miss Anna Fitzpatrick, Trenton, spent Easter with Miss Elsie Woodcock.

Mrs. S. J. Shorey has returned from a visit with her son in Cobourg.

Miss Marjorie Trumpour is home from Toronto for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Parrott, of Belleville, spent Easter with his mother in Napanee.

Mrs. O. R. Laidley, Belleville, spent last week in Napanee with Mr. and Mrs. P. U. Laidley.

Mrs. Reeve, Ottawa, spent Easter with her father, Mr. R. G. Wright.

Mrs. Norah Carson, Toronto, spent Easter with friends in Napanee.

Mrs. W. J. Campbell, Toronto, spent Easter in Napanee with friends.

Miss Kathleen Daly, Miss Bailey, and Miss Helen Wallace are spending the holidays with Miss Wallace's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wallace.

Miss Georgie Robinson is down from Toronto spending Easter with her grandmother, Mrs. Holmes.

Miss Margaret Daly is home from Toronto for the Easter vacation.

Mr. Morris Wolfe, Prescott, is spending Easter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wolfe.

Miss Annie McCallum is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dafoe, Montreal.

Mr. Jas. A. Wilson is in Kingston general hospital for treatment.

Dr. and Mrs. Leonard, Napanee, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Hazel, to Mr. E. S. (Ted) Byers, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Byers, Chatham, Ontario, the marriage to take place in April.

Mr. Louis A. Hamilton, of the Directory Department of the Bell Telephone Co., Montreal, spent Easter with friends in Napanee. Mr. Hamilton is being moved to Toronto where he will take up similar work for the Telephone Co.

SCIENTIFIC PALMIST

Here till Saturday night only. Campbell House, Room 31.

Taxi Service

Headquarters at Wiseman's Garage
At your service DAY or NIGHT.

Day 'Phone 233
Night 'Phone 118 J **M. B. Judson**

GINGHAM WEEK--April 22nd to April 29th

SPECIAL DISPLAYS—SPECIAL ASSORTMENTS—SPECIAL VALUES WILL MAKE THE WEEK WORTHY OF YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION. SEE OUR SHOW WINDOWS.

Gingham Week was created by manufacturers of Dress Ginghams. Its object, through displays, is to bring before the attention of every woman the wonderful advantages of Gingham as a material for the making of dresses for year round wear. As an ideal fabric for the making of Children's and School Girls' wearables.

To add enthusiasm to this event (the first in our time) we are offering special prices on various lines that will only be obtainable through "Gingham Week," April 22nd to 29th.

Our Wash Goods Department is all in Readiness for Gingham Week---April 22nd to April 29th

"The flowers that bloom in the Spring," will have nothing over the beautiful colorful display of "Ginghams" that will be found on display in our Wash Goods Section. Never before, "not even in the good old days," were our various ranges so comprehensive in variety of colorings and patterns. Then, too, in every single instance the prices are lower. Ginghams, Chambrys, Zephyrs are fashion's choice for spring. See them on display Gingham Week.

BUY THEM AND SAVE MONEY.

AT 20c. YARD—24 inch English Chambrys and Ginghams come in Checks and Plaids, shades of Sky, Pink, Brown and Black, or plain Pink and Navy. For children's wear you will find this very satisfactory.

AT 22½c.—27 in. wide English or Canadian Ginghams and Chambrys. The patterns are Checks in various sizes, neat Plaids and plain Chambrys in shades of Black, Sky, Navy, Pink, Mauve, and Green, suitable for children or adults.

AT 27c. YARD—27 in. wide Stripes, Checks, Plaids and plain Chambrys, in shades of Sky, Mauve, Pink, Navy and Green. Will make very tasty street or house dresses. The colors are fast. Will make very pretty dresses at a small cost.

AT 35c. YARD—27 in. wide fast color English Gingham in the desirable shades of Grey and Mauve, Pink and Mauve, Brown or Navy, Sky, Black, Pink and Scarlet. The patterns ⅜ in Checks and small Plaids. This is one of the most popular Wash Fabrics.

AT 45c. YARD—30 and 32 in. Scotch Ginghams and Chambrys in small or ⅜ in Checks. The shades are Pink, Red, Black or Sky, plain shades of Pink, Sky, and Cadet. This Fabric formerly sold for 75c. yard.

AT 54c. YARD—31 in. wide sun and tub fast Duro Dye Zephyrs and Chambrys. The patterns are Plain Sky, Cadet, and Mauve. Also Stripes in shades of Sky, Black, Mauve and Grey. For Shirt Waists, Men's Shirts, or Ladies' Waists this fabric always looks new, and will give good long service.

A DURO DYE sun and tub fast Zephyr in plain shades of Sky, Cadet and Mauve. Also two hair-line ⅜ in. lattice checks, in shades of Mauve, Sky, and Black. This makes a very tasty garment for street wear. Gingham Week price, 58c. yard.

FOR STEET OR HOUSE WEAR—3 yards 40 in. Duro Dye sun and tub fast Zephyr with Organdie used for a trimming, will make a dress for the average person.

This is an extra fine Zephyr in appearance, much like a silk. Will wash, wear, and hold color better. They come in ¾ in checks formed of ⅜ in. black lined bars in shades of Cadet, Mauve, Green, Scarlet and Black, with scarlet and gold lines.

Gingham Week price $1.12 yard.

DURING GINGHAM WEEK WE WILL SELL COATS' 6 CORD COTTON THREAD, 4 SPOOLS FOR 25C.



"Billie Burke" and "Mary Pickford"

Are in town for Gingham-Week.

Not in Person--But in Dresses.

Canadian manufacturers have chosen the names of these two celebrated movie stars as a trade name for their dresses. As these two young ladies are stars in their profession, so, too, these dresses are top-notchers in style, fit and value.

Invariably they are made from Gingham or from Chambry, the first cousin of Gingham. Both of these makes are noted for their simplicity of line, their youthfulness, for their smartness of line and trimming, for their value.

FOR GINGHAM WEEK we are giving a Discount of 10 per cent. on every dress you buy ! ! These dresses are all new styles—just unpacked.

These Numbers in "BILLIE BURKE" are in Stock
Less 10 per cent. for Gingham Week

NUMBER 71 is a small checked Gingham, the straight line is broken at the waist-line with a wide sash that ties in the back. Comes with short sleeves, has small collar and vestee of White Organdie. Comes in assorted colors. Sizes 16, 18, 20.

Priced $4.50 regular.

NUMBER 90 is made from Chambry. Fullness is obtained over the hips by a series of tucks. The short sleeves and the square collar are trimmed with lace and organdie. Comes in Sky, Pink, Mauve and Green. Sizes 16, 18, 20, 40.

Priced $5.25 regular.

NUMBER 43 is a Gingham and Pique combination. The White Pique forms the pockets, the cuffs and the vestee. Large pearl buttons and stitched button holes are used for further ornamentation. Assorted colors.

Priced $6.00 regular.

NUMBER 51 is fashioned from checked Gingham in much the same style as Number 43. Organdie tucked in one inch squares takes the place of Pique for trimming. Small pearl buttons adorn the vestee. Sizes 16, 18, 20. Assorted colors.

Priced $8.00 regular.

NUMBER 67 is decidedly a dress for the younger miss. Small checked Gingham, has sleeves, peter pan collar, vestee and girdle of organdie. Narrow bias folds of Gingham trims the organdie around the edges. Sizes 16, 18, 20, 40. Assorted colors.

Priced $8.00 regular.

NUMBER 72 is made from Anderson's Gingham in a larger broken plaid effect. This number is distinctively a woman's model. It's long slenderizing organdie collar is especially good for larger sizes. Cuffs are also of organdie. Sizes 38, 40, 42. Assorted colors.

Priced $8.00 regular.

These Numbers in "MARY PICKFORD" are in Stock
Less 10 per cent. for Gingham Week

NUMBER 8149 comes in a real splendid quality of medium size checked Gingham. It hangs perfectly straight from collar to hem. A narrow patent leather belt is used at the waist line. Truly a clever dress. Comes in sizes from 14 to 20 misses. Washable, of course. Assorted Gingham colors.

Priced $4.00 regular.

NUMBER 8167 Anderson's Scotch Plaid Ginghams, in a beautiful range of colorings are used in this style. This dress is very spring-like with its pockets, vestee and cuffs of hemstitched organdie. The sleeves are elbow length. Black patent leather belt trims the waist-line.

Priced $4.95 regular.

NUMBER 8160 Youth will be splendidly served in this plain Chambry finished beach cloth. Organdie is again the choice for trimming. It is so cleverly applied that the dress appears most distinctive. Misses' sizes.

Priced $5.25 regularly.

NUMBER 803 Those who demand undeniable quality will surely choose style No. 803, as it comes in such a splendid quality of Gingham. Just to be different it has self belt, self bands across the hips and raglan sleeves. The organdie collar is sailor shape. Assorted sizes.

Priced $6.00 regular.

NUMBER 801 is made in the same material and is obtainable in the same colorings as 801. This style is particularly good in smaller sizes. A ribbon girdle adorns the waist line. Pleated Organdie in white finishes the cuff while a "Boat" shaped Organdie collar is used.

Priced $6.00 regular.

NUMBER 8161 "The vogue for red" is emphasized in this style and small checks are the order of the day. Again Organdie is employed. This time a wide band embroidered in red wool decorates the skirt and finishes the sleeve. Colored leather belts to match.

Priced $6.00 regularly.

From Other Manufacturers Come Other Dresses in Styles Particularly Good for Women

In these larger dresses are styles which radiate "Spring" in every degree. The bright, pleasing colorings, with their artistic Organdie Combinations, are truly picturesque. All the newest Spring Styles are introduced, the best ideas in trimmings are featured. Organdie Combinations know no end. Scotch and Canadian Ginghams are used completely. All are guaranteed thoroughly fast in color, and less in design.

These numbers are wearable for street frocks. Priced as high as $12.00.

For Gingham Week we offer you these at Special Discount of 10 per cent.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.